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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Rumor of Maximilian's Departure Not Confirmed.

Stock-Jobbing Reports About the Alabama Claims.

Preparations for a Welcome to Congress.

Proposed Improvement of the Sea-coast Fortifications.

Col. Shaffner's Plan for Removing the Hell-Gate Obstructions.

A New Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

THE RUMORED DEPARTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Government has not received any official communication from Mexico confirming the telegram from New-Orleans, mentioned in my last night's dispatches. If MAXIMILIAN had embarked for Europe, as stated in that telegram, it is probable that the Government would have been officially advised of it by this time.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Nothing definite has yet been received from the British Government in relation to the claims for indemnity growing out of the depredations committed on American commerce by the *Alabama* and other rebel privateers. The correspondence is still in progress between the two Governments. The present British Ministry, however, show a better disposition than the former one in the consideration of the important subject.

The reports of new complications in the relations of our Government with that of Great Britain, may be put down, summarily, as stock-jobbing rumors. There is the best authority for saying that nothing has transpired in the intercourse between the State Department and the British Foreign Office, which in any degree tends to embarrass the situation or to delay a friendly settlement of all the pending questions which are usually summed up under the head of "Alabama Claims."

MAXIMILIAN AND HIS AMERICAN AGENT.

It has been ascertained that MAXIMILIAN's tenacity in holding on to Mexico has been due to the expectation, encouraged by the reports of his late agent in the United States, MARIANO DEGOLLADO, who has just returned to Mexico, that a new civil war was on the eve of breaking out in the United States, and that this would certainly be the case if the Radicals carried the Fall elections. It is expected that all visionaries are disappointed. The fact is known here that DEGOLLADO could not obtain audiences either with President JOHNSON or Secretary SEWARD while in the United States, all his efforts to have them having failed, notwithstanding his statements to the contrary.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is still engaged in the preparation of his annual Message, but nothing beyond speculation and inferences from his former declarations can be asserted concerning it.

The actual condition of our foreign affairs and the intentions of our Government in relation to them will be best ascertained from the publication of the document itself rather than from conflicting newspaper statements.

THE WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

The proposed welcome to Congress promises to be a successful affair, the banquet will be the chief feature. The Fair Building, corner of Seventh-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, has been secured and will be appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Five long tables will be spread, beside a semi-circular one at the end of the building for invited guests. Gen. LOGAN, who was invited to deliver the oration, has declined, and an invitation has been extended to Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

POSTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. RANDALL, has finally agreed upon a postal treaty with Great Britain, whereby postages to and from are to be reduced to 12 cents, to be prepaid. The postage is to be collected and kept by the Government where the letter is mailed, and each side is to keep what it gets.

This is thought to be an excellent arrangement for us, inasmuch as it saves us from paying large sums in gold, the difference of the exchanges against us in letter transportation, and because we mail here many more letters than are mailed for us from Great Britain.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The preparation of the President's Message, and the reports of the several Heads of Departments and the chiefs of the several Bureaus are in a state of greater forwardness than ever heretofore previous to the session of Congress. Some of them are partly in print, and the others nearly ready for the printer. The probability is that the Press will be furnished with copies of the Message in advance of its delivery.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is complete, and will be placed in the hands of the printer to-day.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that during the month of October 40,538 acres of the public lands were disposed of at Iona, Mich., and 13,632 acres at Brownsville, Nebraska; total 54,470 acres. The greater portion of the lands were located with Agricultural College scrip, and taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. The Commissioner has under preparation a list, which will soon be presented to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, of selections for the Central Pacific Railroad of California, embracing 42,000 acres.

A RACE ON THE NATIONAL COURSE.

There was another race over the National Course to-day, two local horses—*Lady Clements* and *Unknown*—being the contestants. The time was nothing extraordinary, but there was a good deal of excitement among those in attendance, on account of the closeness with which the horses kept up. The race was a match for $500, mile heats, best two in three. *Lady Clements* won the first heat in 2:46, *Unknown* the second in 2:52, and he also won the third in 2:54.

NITRO GLYCERINE VS. HELL GATE.

Nitro Glycerine is likely to overcome the terrors of Hell Gate. Col. SHAFFNER has made such progress before the departments with his proposition that he no longer doubts success. He proposes to make a channel three hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, and to remove the rocks in the remainder of the gate so as to leave twenty feet depth of water. He is of the opinion that this will reduce the current to a nominal speed and render navigation at that place as safe as the East River.

THE OHIO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

It is now understood that T. J. ANDREWS, Esq., of Cleveland, will receive the appointment of United States District Judge for the Nortern District of Ohio. The appointment will not be made, however, for some days. The next term of the Court does not commence till January, 1867.

SEA-COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM, of the Corps of Engineers, and late Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has been detailed as a member of the Board to consider the subject of the modifications of the existing sea-coast fortifications, Gen. CULLUM will be stationed in this city.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money resulting from the capture of twenty-two bales of cotton by the *Monticello* on the 4th of July, 1861, is nearly ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Office.

CHOLERA AT TRIESTE.

Our Consul at Trieste, under date of Nov. 5, writes that official notice has been made to him of the cessation of cholera at Trieste, clean bills of health having been granted on and since the 23d ult.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Vermont; HIRAM BARNEY, of New-York; and Gen. H. W. BENHAM, of the Engineer Corps.

JACOB THOMPSON.

A statement has been published that the President has given to Mrs. THOMPSON permission for her husband, JACOB THOMPSON, to return home. This is untrue. He positively refused to give any such permission, but said THOMPSON must take the consequences of returning, as other prominent rebels still abroad.

APPOINTMENTS.

During the past three days about seventy Postmasters have been displaced, nearly all of the smaller class of offices. Among the new appointments are the following: HIRAM EDGERTON, Franklin, N. Y.; WM. H. PARKER, Unadilla, N. Y.; JOHN McKEESE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; and JAS. A. FAIRFIELD, Kennebec, Me.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WE T, the popular Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has sufficiently recovered from his late severe sickness to resume the constant duties of his office.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The usual large crowd of visitors of both sexes was at the Executive Mansion to-day, but the President received but few of them, owing to pressing public business.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Although Minister MONTHOLON has not been officially advised of the intention of the French Government to transfer him to Lisbon in the same official capacity, there seems to be no doubt of the fact that such a change will soon be made. This will be a promotion according to the European standard, as the duties there will be lighter, the salary higher and the distance to Paris shorter than from Washington. It will be remembered that Count SARTIGES and Lord NAPIER were similarly promoted some years ago, having been transferred by their respective Governments from Washington to the Hague.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

The Halls of the two Houses of Congress are now in readiness for the reception of the members, about two dozen of whom, both Senators and Representatives, have arrived here.

THE ARGENTINE TREASURY BILLS.

It was stated a few days ago that the Argentine Congress has authorized the emission of Treasury bills to the amount of $1,000,000. The following is the text lately received by the United States Government:

The Senate and Deputies of the Argentine Congress have sanctioned the following law:

ARTICLE 1. To meet the expenses required as by lay of Sept. 1, 1866, the National Executive is hereby authorized to emit Treasury bills to the amount of 4,000,000 hard dollars, with interest at three-quarters per cent. a month, to count from the day of their delivery, in payment until being amortized.

ART. 2. For the amortization and payment of interest on the above-mentioned Treasury bills, an additional impost of five per cent. is hereby put on all imposts, excepting such articles as are comprised in Article 3 of the present Custom-house law, and two per cent. on all exports, payable cash down, to count from thirty days after the promulgatio of this law.

ART. 3. The duties on exports shall continue to be recovered after Jan. 1, 1867, in case the National Chamber concedes to Congress the faculty of continuing to levy the same. In a contrary event, the export duties shall cease on Dec. 31 of the current year.

ART. 4. These bills will be amortized and received in payment at all Custom-houses of the Republic for the extra duties imposed by article 2.

ART. 5. The Custom-houses shall remit directly to the National Treasury such amount of these extra duties as has not been paid in Treasury bills for the amortization of the same in such manner as the National Executive may determine.

ART. 6. The National Executive shall dispose of these bills in the manner deemed most expedient and according as the necessities of the war may require, being moreover authorized to give them at par in payment of one-fourth the salaries of public employes who recive over $50 a month, and of all expenses whose payment is not stipulated in gold by special laws or previous contracts.

Given at the Hall of Congress, in Buenos Ayres, this 1st day of September, 1866.

PEDRO URIBURN.

CARLOS M. SAVAVIA, Secretary of the Senate.

JOSE E. URIBURN.

RAMON B. MURIZ, Secretary of Deputies.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 3, 1866.

Let this be held for law, executed, promulgated and published. PAZ.

L. GONZALES.

CANADA.

The Condemned Fenians—No Answer Made to the Application for a New Trial.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 26.

No judgment has been as yet given in the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas to-day respecting the application which was made by Mr. McKENZIE last week, for a rule to show cause why new trials should not be granted to the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of death.

As Saturday was the last day that such applications could be made, the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench on last Saturday permitted Mr. McKENZIE, notwithstanding that the argument had not been entered into, to file the additional motion papers in the case of the Queen *vs.* McKENZIE and SCHOOL, the same as if the motion had been formally made. Thus all the prisoners at present under sentence of death, with the exception of SLAVIN, McMAHON, LYNCH and SCHOOL, have no legal remedy afforded them at present of applying for a new trial, and unless their sentences are commuted by the Government they will be hanged on the 13th of next month, if the rule is refused. Of course SLAVIN, and those who had the motion made in time, will be placed in a similar position. To say the least of it, after the objections were taken at the trial, it is not equitable that the prisoners should not be allowed to have their argument heard, and thus be debarred from the benefit of a rule, if they could obatin one merely because there is an order of Court that no motions for new trials are to be made aft r the 24th interim. Not many years ago the Canadian Judges always granted a rule *nisi* for a new trial, as a matter of course, giving their decision whether it should be made absolute or not, when cause was shown and counsel heard on both sides. Matters have now changed, however, and what was before a motion, of course, now requires days to consider before a judgment is delivered.

A man named MURPHY was killed this evening, at 6 o'clock, on the Great Western Railroad, the cars running over him while backing up the Queen's Wharf.

A Meeting in Favor of Annexation—The Catholics Denounce the Fenian Trials as a Farce—Stephens Reported to be Preparing to Invade Canada.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Nov. 26.

A meeting is called for Wednesday, Nov. 28, to discuss the benefits to be derived from annexation with the United States. The people of the Lower Provinces rather favor the idea of annexation, and should it be put upon a fair and equitable basis and submitted to the people, I have no doubt but it would be ratified by a large majority.

The Catholics of Canada East denounce the sentence of McMAHON and the release of LUMSDEN in unmeasured terms. They claim that the trials were a farce, and that the Government had decided what men should be hung before the trials commenced. The bitter feeling formerly existing between Irishmen and Orangemen is beginning to show itself, and should McMAHON and the others be hanged it will result in riot, and eventually terminate in a religious war.

The Fenian trials to take place at Sweetsburg are exciting a great deal of comment. The Protestants are afraid that the prisoners will escape with little or no punishment. The Catholics are hopeful, and say that evidence cannot be produced to convict them. Two important Crown witnesses have mysteriously disappeared, and it is rumored that they have been bought off and have left the country.

The Canadian authorities have received information that STEPHENS is not *en route* for Ireland, but is organizing an expedition to invade Canada. Troops here have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

A Sermon in Favor of Annexation.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 26.

Rev. J. A. ALLAN preached last evening in the Episcopal Cathedral, Kingston, to a large and fashionable audience in favor of annexation to the United States.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Susquehanna—Full Account of Gen. Sherman's Movements and Party—The Grand Parade—Civilities by our Citizens—The Banquet at the Captain-General's—Excitement Among the Cubans—Loss of the Steamer Kingfisher—Full Particulars—Names of the Saved, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

The sudden arrival of the *Susquehanna* with its distinguished passengers created quite a stir among all classes and dampened what little spirit was yet remaining in the hearts of the sympathizers with Mexican Imperialists, and the booming of the guns of the *Susquehanna* is considered as the funeral honors paid to a lost undertaking. But not alone to Mexico, but also to the inhabitants of Cuba, this visit has a more than ordinary significance. The exchange of civilities between the officials of our own and the Spanish Government proves that a cordial feeling exists between them, and the attentions shown to American officers whenever they come here are far superior to those shown to the representatives of other nations. The native Cubans in particular are always anxious to pay their respects to distinguished citizens of the United States—proud to shake them by the hand as countrymen; for the Creole disdains to be called a Spaniard, and says that he is only a Spanish subject by compulsion; and they take this method to show their hatred to Spain and their love for the United States, its people and institutions, as any other way of manifesting their feelings publicly would insure them a long residence in one of the prisons, and they are too careful to thrust themselves in the lion's jaws. They hope that the day will come when they can express themselves openly and count on the help of the United States; but they ought to remember that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow."

The *Susquehanna* had very rough weather near Cape Hatteras, and on Thursday morning the 15th, fell in with the two boats containing the officers, crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Kingfisher*, a full account of which will be given below. The saved were treated with the greatest kindness by all on board, the officers giving them clothes, and made up a purse. The *Susquehanna* entered the harbor of Havana on Sunday morning at an early hour. Lieut.-General SHERMAN, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Mr. PLUMB, Col. AUDENRIED, Aid-de-Camp to the General, Commander ALDEN, Dr. RYAN, Lieut. PREBLE, Lieut. BISHOP and several other gentlemen belonging to the frigate, came on shore about 4½ P. M. and got in some carriages provided for the party by Consul-Gen. MINOR. The party then drove up to Reilly-street to the Pases de Tacon, and from there to the residence of Mr. FAIRCHILD, where all partook of refreshments, and were splendidly entertained by the host and his amiable lady. Mr. FAIRCHILD is a true specimen of an American, and if we had many more such as him in this city it would be a benefit. His hospitable mansion has been for years the favorite and *recherché* resort of resident Americans and those visiting our beautiful Queen City of the Antilles, and all have left with grateful memories of their obliging host. The whole party then returned to the city, taking a short walk in the small park of Isabel Segunda, and from thence adjourned to the opera to listen to the divine strains of DONIZETTI. The opera was "Il Polinto," and was very well rendered by Signora BIANCA DI ROSSI, MASSIMILIANI and ORLANDINI in the principal *rôles*. Two *grille* boxes had been placed at the disposition of the General by Don PEDRO ALCAZAR, the proprietor of the Tacon Theatre, who also treated his guests to ices and refreshments between the acts, and was constantly on the alert to see in what manner he could oblige his distinguished visitors. The second act was witnessed by the General in the box of Mr. EMBIL, a rich planter, owing to the solicitations of a great many citizens who wished to get a better sight at the General. Between the second and third acts the principal performers paid their respects to the General, and would not permit Signora DE ROSSI to come, but went to her, thus showing that the old gentleman can be as gallant as he is brave. From the opera the party went in carriages to the house of Dr. DOWNS, and there partook of refreshments, several ladies gracing the meeting with their presence, among them Mmes. FAIRCHILD, DOWNS and BOWEN. From here all went to supper at the house of Don MIGUEL EMBIL, enjoying themselves very much, and then returned on board the *Susquehannah*, well satisfied with the manner in which the day had been spent.

On Monday, the party came on shore at 11:30 A. M., having received an invitation from Gen. MANZANO to attend the reception at the palace in honor of the Queen's birthday, and also to the banquet and parade in the afternoon. The United States Consul-General, Mr. MINOR, accompanied the party to the palace, and as soon as the ceremony was over returned to the Consulate. Republican simplicity was very well illustrated, and afforded a striking contrast. Gen. SHERMAN, dressed in the ordinary regulation uniform, plain and unpretending in the midst of gold-laced and bestarred Lieutenants and Captains whom no one ever heard of, and who are only seen on such occasions. A mistake having occurred in the firing of the salute by the *Susquehannah*, Commodore ALDEN and Lieut. PREBLE made their apologies to the Admiral, and received a visit from Gen. SHERMAN and Col. AUDENRIED. Taking carriages the whole party went to the Prado, where the grand review took place. Over 15,000 troops of all branches of the service were there assembled, and made a fine display. Col. AUDENRIED was very conspicuous among the staff of the Captain-General, being the best-looking man of the party, and many a Señorita cast languishing looks on the American officer, *tan hermoso y sympatico*. He rode one of the Captain-General's horses. The General and party remained in their carriages, and on the troops defiling, the Captain-General stationed himself near the carriages, so as to allow all to get a good view of the pageant. After the review, Gen. SHERMAN, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Mr. PLUMB and Col. AUDENRIED attended the banquet at the Palace, and then went to the opera, occupying the same boxes as on the previous night, Gen. SHERMAN visiting the Captain-General during the third act. The opera was "Traviata," and BOSCHETTI, the *prima donna*, was excellent, and called on the General between acts. Wherever the General went he was followed by crowds. Mr. MINOR, our Consul-General, had his hands full giving introductions, and only confirmed the opinion of all who know him, that he is the best Consul we have had for many a year, and that no one could occupy the position with more honor to the country he represents than himself. Mr. PLUMB is a great favorite here, being known to many of our citizens, and being conversant with the Spanish language, has a great advantage to make himself agreeable. The party returned on board at an early hour, left this morning by the cars for Bemba, to visit the Union plantation of Mr. ADAMA, and will go to Matanzas before returning. The *Susquehanna* will leave here on Friday morning.

THE KINGFISHER

left Baltimore for Charleston on the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., having a full cargo and three passengers. She was considered the fastest propeller in the United States, and owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The following is a statement of the Captain (HARRIS):

"On the 11th, bearing N. W. to Cape Hatteras at 8:30 A. M.; the engineer reported a leak at 10:30 P. M.; the bilge-pump was put in operation, and all hands in the engine-room bailing; the wind blowing a hurricane; at 11 P. M. called for assistance from deck, the water increasing. On the 12th, at 8 A. M., the water gaining rapidly, and everybody, including the passengers, bailing; the bulkhead and forward part of the engine-room starting. Nov. 13, at 3 A. M., eight and a half feet of water in the hold, and the ship unmanageable; the barometer at 29.3-10; tried to heave the ship to; split all sails and started steering-gear with assistance of relieving-tackle, and succeeded in getting the ship's head to the wind, the sea making complete breaches over her, starting the pilot and boiler houses. At 4 A. M., commenced blowing water out of the boilers to lighten the ship and keep her afloat until daylight, having then nine feet of water in the engine-room. The Captain then ordered the boats to be lowered, and started the first at 5:30 A. M., with seamen ALFRED WREN, GABRIEL CHEW, Mr. HARDY, and JOHN DAWSON, seamen. The second mate in attempting to get in the boat broke his arm and remained. This boat when last seen was drifting rapidly to windward, and is supposed to have been picked up by a schooner bearing southwest. The balance of the crew and passengers got in the two remaining boats, after hoisting the flag Union down in hopes that some passing vessel might see it, and remained near the sinking ship until 7:30 A. M., when they were sighted by the *Susquehanna*, and soon afterward found themselves hoisted over the sides of the welcome ship, where they were treated with the greatest kindness by all. The disaster occurred about 55 miles, Cape Hatteras, bearing northwest. The following is a list of the saved.

F. M. Harris, Captain; A. H. Mordeiai, Purser; R B. Boggs, First Mate; L. J. Nelson, Second Mate; J. H, Reihl, Chief-Engineer; G. A. Dean, First Assistant; E. H. Brown, Second Assistant; J. B. Smith, Pilot. Firemen—J. Appal, R. Revell, T. Leach, J. Pascal, J. Slaughter, J. Muller. Seamen—A. Spence. J. Burns, T. Williams, F. Smith, P. Peterson, F. Detken. Passengers—Miss M. E. Smith, L. L. Jones and G. E. Hosgood. Mr. Jones is a son of Col. John A. Jones, who commanded the Twentieth Georgia regiment in the war and died at Gettysburgh. The son, who resides at El Paso del Norte, on the Mexican frontier, visited Gettysburgh to exhume the remains of his father, and bury them in the family vault at Columbus, Ga., and had them in a coffin on board the *Kingfisher*.

The *Manhattan* arrived yesterday and the *Columbia* to-day, from New-York.

The quarantine on vessels coming from New-Orleans has been raised; the only port now remaining is Philadelphia.

Mr. OTTERBOURG, the United States Consul in the City of Mexico, and Mr. LANE, Consul at Vera Cruz, arrived by the *Manhattan* yesterday, and leave by the same vessel for their respective posts, to-morrow.

QUASIMODO.

Report of the Engineer of the Kingfisher.

The following is the Engineer's report of the loss of the steamship *Kingfisher*:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, AT SEA, Nov. 14, 1866.

The vessel cleared at the Port of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 10, at 2:30 P. M., for Charleston, S. C. We arrived off Cape Henry at 6 A. M., Nov. 11, and immediately put to sea. Engines and boilers working well. Arrived off Cape Hatteras at 6:30 P. M. At 10 P. M. discovered water to be rising in fire-room and coal-bunkers. The men were put to bailing, and in 30 minutes nearly all the water was cleared from the fire-room floors; but soon after found the water increasing, and called all hands to bail.

Nov. 12—Water began to increase in the bilges; the bilge-pumps were found to be working well.

AT 5:30—Water gaining on us so rapidly in the fire-room, and being so hot, that we found it almost impossible to keep fire in the starboard furnace, in order to keep up steam. The sill between engine and fire-room was knocked down, allowing the water to go below, strained through coal-baskets.

During this time water in the bilge continued to increase, there being 13 inches of water. We shut off the feed-pumps and applied the bilge-injections, which had the effect of clearing the bilge.

8 A. M.—Coal became so saturated and so much hot water in the fire-room put our fires out in the port furnaces, thereby reducing the steam. With great difficulty we succeeded in rigging a stage, and again started fires. But the pressure of coal and water and the heavy rolling and pitching of the ship soon dashed the stage to pieces.

10 A. M.—The water again increased in the bilge; the injections were again applied, and for a time gained on the water.

12 M.—Two gangs were set to bailing, one from the bilge in connection with the one from the fire-room which had been bailing all the time.

6 P. M.—Water gained 12 inches, bilge injections, bilge pumps continued in operation all the time, as well as the two gangs bailing; engines working very slow.

9 P. M.—Water increased to three feet; the flooring and supports of crank-room were swept from their place and dashed around the engine with much fury.

11 P. M.—Bulkheads were stove, and casks and boxes of freight soon made their appearance in the lower engine-room, which soon disabled after air pump, high pressure being the only remedy to keep the engine in operation.

Nov. 13—2 A. M.—Water on the increase; all hands bailing, from Captain down to mess boy; engines working very slow.

4 A. M.—Water increased to eight feet, and engine-room crowded with freight, carrying away our bilge injections, starting the outboard discharge from the ship's side, and carrying away the feed pipes. At this time, as several times before, the engines again became jammed. We endeavored for one hour to put the engine in operation, but failed, the water half way up the connecting rods, and on the increase.

Bailing was continued till 6 A. M., when the water gained on us so rapidly that the order was given to clear the small boats, the ship being in a sinking condition.

It is necessary to state that officers, men and passengers did all in the power of mortal men to save the ship.

JOHN H. REIHL, Chief-Engineer.
GEO. A. DEAN, First Assistant.
E. H. BROWN, Second Assistant.

Government and Mexican Affairs.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

There are unmistakable signs that Mexican matters are occupying the attention of Government. Military and naval officers who served in the Mexican war have been summoned here for consultation; charts of Vera Cruz Harbor and maps of SCOTT's & TAYLOR's lines of march have been hunted up; steamboat owners are expecting more demands for "transportation," and young officers are again hoping for promotion. Meanwhile M. ROMERO is flooding the country with Mexican news favorable to the JUAREZ interests, and is confident that before Christmas the Mexican Republican Government will have replaced the Franco-Austrian Empire.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Canard about the Chicago Opera House Lottery—A Methodist Centennial Jubilee—Poisoning of the Trotting Horse "India Rubber"—Work on the International Telegraph Line—Real Estate—Launching of the Steamship Ontario—An Important Liquor Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Nov. 26.

To-day's Newburyport *Herald* states that a note is said to have been received by a lady in that city on Saturday, coming directly from Mr. CROSBY, announcing that she was the fortunate drawer of the Crosby Opera House in Chicago, although it is advertised that the drawing will not come off until Jan. 21.

The Methodists had a great centennial jubilee at Tremont Temple to-day, preceded by a love-feast at the Bromfield-street Church in the morning. The Temple, afternoon and evening, was crowded. Addresses were made by Bishop JANES, Rev. W. D. WARREN, D. D. and C. C. NORTH, Esq., of New-York; Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Lynn, and a poem was read by Rev. M. STUTSON, of this city. Lieut.-Gov. WM. CLAFLIN presided. It was announced that the total amount of the fund raised in the Boston, Springfield, Lynn and Worcester districts was $283,933, $79,653 of which was for debt extinguishment.

It has lately transpired that the celebrated trotting horse *India Rubber* was poisoned on the night of the 12th of September, immediately following the day on which he made remarkable time in an unfinished race at the Riverside Park. *India Rubber* was valued at $25,000.

The International Telegraph Company are setting their posts between this city and the British provinces. The managers expect to be ready to do business in a few months, and at a low scale of prices.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, real estate transactions continue very active; indeed, at no time of the year have the transactions been so heavy as during the past fortnight. A still further rise in the value of landed property is expected, and tenants are looking for an increase in rents as an inevitable consequence.

The steamship *Ontario*, which was launched at Newburyport on Saturday and run aground on the opposite bank of the river, after being hauled off yesterday, took to leaking around the stern post, which was started by the strain in getting the vessel out of the mud. The evil was quickly remedied, and the *Ontario* is expected here to-morrow morning.

In the United States Court to-day there was a division of opinion in an important liquor case. At the last term of the Court, a Mrs. NANCY SWAIN was placed on trial on an indictment for selling liquor without having paid the required United States license. Her counsel objected to the indictment on the ground that the United States could not legally take money from a person for carrying on unlawful or illegal business, and his argument then was, "Can the United States, as a Government, lay a tax upon a criminal business, say for instance, the business of keeping a house of ill-fame, or make a person pay a license for carrying on the same." Upon this the Court ordered arguments in writing to be made and submitted, and that having been done, the Judges to-day informed the counsel that they were unable to agree upon any of the questions raised, and therefore the case must go to the Supreme Court of the United States upon their certificate of division of opinion. The case attracts a good deal of attention, as its finality will establish a precedent in liquor prosecutions.

Steamship Bosphorus Behind Time.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The non-arrival of the steamship *Bosphorus*, of WARREN & Co.'s line, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., for Boston, causes some anxiety to the friends of the passengers on board.

Telegraph Cable Extension.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have laid a cable in Vineyard Sound, connecting Holmes' Hole with Woods' Hole. It is prepared also to extend telegraphic communication with Nantucket by a cable.

MARYLAND.

Removal of Officers in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 26.

The statement recently put afloat from Washington that President JOHNSON had suspended the removal of Federal office-holders, on account of their being Republicans and supporting the policy of Congress, is undoubtedly incorrect so far as Maryland is concerned. There is scarcely a day that there are not changes made in some of the Post-offices throughout the State, and every week removals of subordinates in the Custom-House, who voted the Republican ticket, take place. President JOHNSON's latest movement in this direction, in this city, is the removal of the Surveyor of Customs, Mr. EDINGTON FULTON, of *The American*, an original Republican in Maryland, and whose recommendation for the position was among the last acts of President LINCOLN.

Mr. WATERS, of the *Commercial*, the Johnson-Swann organ, is appointed in his place. The removal is made, undoubtedly, on account of political grounds, there being no charges whatever against Mr. FULTON. Such a removal at this time, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, shows that the President does not intend to stop his war upon the friends of Congress.

The New Railroad Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 26.

A number of invited guests, including members of the City Council and representatives of the Baltimore Press, left here this morning in a special train for the Susquehanna River, to be present at the formal opening of the new railroad bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Mr. William Wales Appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 26.

WM. WALES, Esq., publisher of the Baltimore *Commercial*, has received the appointment of Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, vice EDINGTON FULTON, one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, removed. Mr. WALES filed his bonds to-day.

Opening of the New Railroad Bridge at Havre de Grace.

PERRYVILLE, Monday, Nov. 26.

The special train from Philadelphia, with one hundred guests, embracing officers and owners of the road, capitalists, engineers from great cities, editors and others, was met at Perryville at noon, by a similar party from Baltimore and Washington. After an interchange of greetings, the entire party went on board the ferry boat, and took a general, distant, and near view of the great bridge, now connecting the North and South at Perryville and Havre de Grace, and the surprise and admiration expressed were warm and genial. The whole company next entered a long train of new cars attached to one of the heaviest locomotives, and were brought over the bridge, back and forth, with perfect success. The engineers and practical bridge builders, and railroad officers from other lines, have thoroughly examined the great structure in all its parts, and were earnest and unanimous in their approval of the strength, beauty, and perfect safety of the bridge, which has already been tested by a weight of four times that of a train of loaded cars, in its entire length of three-fourths of a mile. All are loud in their praise of the decided genius shown by its able engineer, GEORGE A. PARKER, and of the foresight and courage of its originator, SAMUEL M. FELTON, the late President of the road, who has been so well succeeded by ISAAC HINKLEY. It is a proud day for them all, and the event is of national importance. The bridge has cost fully one and half a millions of dollars, but will be hailed as being worth even that heavy sum, though it be an enormous outlay for one structure on a road of but 100 miles in length.

TENNESSEE.

Colored Suffrage Bills in the Lower House.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 26.

Half a dozen franchise bills have passed a first reading in the House. All of them embrace in their provisions colored suffrage, and two of them the universal amnesty feature. It is now generally thought that a bill guaranteeing qualified negro suffrage will become a law, but present indications suggest strong doubts as to the success of the Amnesty doctrine. Such men as BROWNLOW and STOGES are emphatically against rebel enfranchisement, while nearly all the Conservative press of the State equally oppose coupling colored suffrage with the enfranchisement of the whites. The action and wishes of Congress on the subject will be eagerly looked for, and may possibly have great effect on the action of the Legislature here. Knowing ones freely assert that at the coming Radical Convention, BROWNLOW will be renominated for Governor.

LOUISIANA.

Success of the State Fair—Premiums Awarded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Louisiana State Fair, though the first attempt, is a great success. To-day is the last but one, yet the interest is unflagging. It has already quickened the disposition to improve implements and machinery in the South. The Association have already resolved to begin immediate preparations to hold another fair in November, 1867, and to erect permanent buildings for the same.

The Emory cotton-gin takes the first premium, also the hydraulic washing machine, WHEELER & WILSON's sewing-machine and the Charter Oak cooking-stove.

The piano which took the first premium was manufactured in St. Louis, and the second in New-Orleans; although those of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore came in competition with them.

CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford City Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 26.

At the Town Election to-day, the Republicans elected their entire ticket, by majorities varying from 34 to 176. ALLYN S. STILLMAN, Republican candidate for first Selectman, received the highest majority. The vote was light on both sides.

Stoppage of the Maine Woolen Factories

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Nov. 26.

The reasons given by the woolen manufacturers for the closing up of their mills are, that the wool costs more in its original state than the manufactured goods sell for in the open market. Commissions also engross five per cent. cash, sales command a discount of four per cent. while the Government duty on the gross amount of sales is five per cent. Dye stuffs and oils are likewise heavily taxed, labor is high, and goods sold at the present time command only about two-thirds of their actual value. Although many of the factories have already stopped working, the glut of goods is still felt to be excessive, and other mills must inevitably follow the course of events and close up until the dawn of better times.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Movements of Chief-Justice Chase and Others.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 26.

Private advices received here to-day state that Gov. GEARY, Chief-Justice CHASE, Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL and other distinguished gentlemen, arrived on Saturday evening at Harrisburgh, Penn., from a visit to Gettysburgh. They were guests of Hon. SIMON CAMERON. Chief-Justice CHASE left yesterday for Washington.

New Railroad Route from Philadelphia to Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

The new route to Norfolk from Philadelphia. *via* Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Delaware Railroads, was formally opened to-day. The train, with a large number of invited guests, left Wilmington at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day for Cristfield, formerly known as Somers Point, on the Chesapeake Bay, where they arrived about 4 o'clock. The party there took steamers for Norfolk, eighty-four miles distant, and will be entertained to-morrow by the City Councils of Norfolk.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Lake Tunnel Nearly Finished.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The great Lake Tunnel is all but completed, two feet of earth remaining to be excavated. The Board of Public Works will break through this to-morrow. It is a mighty feat of engineering skill. DULL and GOWAN, of Harrisburgh, Penn., took the contract for building it at $315,139, and ground was broke March 17, 1864, and the work has steadily advanced to completion. Its capacity is such that it will furnish one million people fifty-seven gallons of water each per day. Much remains to be done before the water comes through, in the way of erecting elevating-engines, buildings, putting down pipes, &c. Next Spring the work will be completed.

The Fenians—Letting of the North Missouri Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. F. O'DONNELL has been appointed Central Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood in Iowa *vice* Dr. BELL.

The contract of the Iowa Connection of the North Missouri Railroad has been let from the Iowa State line to Des Moines, to B. B. ROBERTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Governor's Message.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 16.

The Legilature met to-night. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow. It strongly opposes the Constitutional Amendment and recommends the passage of the Homestead Law and the adoption of means to discourage the emigration of negroes, and provides for the subsistence of indigent blacks.

He thinks the experiment of free labor will not be a failure; says the grain crop is unusually short, and not enough cotton has been raised in many of the districts to buy the needed bread. The debt of the State, excluding the war debt, is five and a quarter millions.

ALABAMA.

Action of the Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Monday, Nov. 26.

In the Senate a bill has been introduced repealing the laws prohibiting aliens from owning real estate. The House has passed a bill granting aid to an air-line railroad, and prohibiting railroads and steamboats running on Sunday.

VIRGINIA.

No Court in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 26.

The United States Circuit Court was to hold its November term to-day, but neither Judges CHASE nor UNDERWOOD have arrived, and nothing has been heard from them.

Fire in Leavenworth, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 26.

A fire in Leavenworth on Saturday night destroyed five buildings on Third-street, occupied by SPOONABLE & Co., dry-goods; L. M. ROTHCHILDS, clothiers; CASPER BUCKLEY, boots and shoes; S. P. ROTHCHILDS, W. J. A. MORGAN, S. B. HAMILTON and WM. WITHERELL, grocers. Nearly all their stock, &c. was lost, but is fully covered by insurance in Eastern offices.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Letter from Consul-General Beckwith to J. C. Derby, Esq.

PARIS, Nov. 9, 1866.

J. C. Derby, Esq., United States Agent, New-York:

DEAR SIR: As regards the shipment of products, I requested in a former letter, and now repeat the request, that the packages may all bear the numbers and class affixed in your lists and in mine, to the names of the respective exhibitors.

This will give me a knowledge of the contents of each package without opening, and will enable me to bring forward as wanted and direct to its proper locality each package before opening it, which will save much time and labor.

The bills of lading must correspond exactly with the marks and descriptions on the packages by which they are shipped, and be made to my order, as it is upon these that I make the entries and obtain the documents at the Ministere du Commerce to permit the landing and forwarding of the products.

There are two methods of forwarding the products, one of which is greatly to be preferred. First—Collect and warehouse the products in New-York, and ship them by one vessel chartered for that purpose. Second—Warehouse nothing, but ship off the products as they arrive by any and every good freighter laid on for Havre that promises dispatch.

The first method would cause great delay in New-York, and could not be fully carried out, because some products will lay behind, keeping all the others waiting, and cause them all to be too late in reaching here.

On arrival at Havre, also, in a mass there would be a delay, because they cannot be forwarded any faster than placed in the exhibition, and as that is a slow process there will be double cartage and storage and labor at Havre, and increased expenses.

But the chief objection to this method is the loss of time on both sides; ample time is allowed for placing the products, but the whole of that time will be required, beginning on the 15th of January, 1867.

Please bear in mind that the presence of products on the 28th March does not secure their reception. They must have been placed, and the placing will end on that day. Products not then installed and ready for the opening of the exhibition will be excluded as if they had not arrived.

The necessities of the business, therefore, require the products to begin to arrive and to be placed on the 15th of January, and by continuous arrival the labor to be so conducted as to secure the placing of all.

The second method is, therefore, the proper one to adopt. Ship by every opportunity, and if opportunities do not offer, make them, and keep the products in movement, without any delay. No other method will succeed in getting the products properly installed in the Exhibition in time for the opening, and without which they will be excluded.

These are the Imperial regulations, and considering the value which the nation attaches to punctuality and military exactitude in affairs, especially when it is essential to the intended effect, I do not think there is any reason to expect a relaxation or departure from these regulations.

It is possible that you might charter a large vessel at a lower rate of freight than the average of freight by several vessels, but this would be bad economy. The increased expenses on land by delay, accumulation, warehousing, &c., on your side and on this side, will greatly exceed the difference of freight alluded to, and at the same time produce a clog in the movement, that will endanger, if not wholly prevent, the possibility of placing all the products.

I hope therefore you will not hesitate to adopt the second method, and will call in the products from all points, shipping them as they arrive and not permit any relaxation till they are all afloat.

If this be done on your part, and notwithstanding delays and consequent exclusions and disappointments occur, the responsibility of it will attach to the producers themselves who are behind time, but whose inactivity should not be permitted to endanger the chances of those who are punctual.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Consul-General.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 26 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Alabama Claims---Mr. Seward Demands a Settlement.

Further Arrests of Suspected Fenians in Ireland.

Rumored Discovery of a Republican Organization in Paris.

Renewal of Hostilities in Candia---Defeat of the Turkish Forces.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Case Reopened—Mr. Seward Demands a Settlement.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

A letter is published in the *Daily News* to-day stating that the Government has voluntarily re-opened the case of the privateer *Alabama*. Mr. SEWARD, in behalf of the American Government, demanded the settlement of the claims for damages by that vessel some two months ago.

Further Arrests of Suspected Fenians.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

Breech-Loading Rifles Sent to the Constables in Ireland.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26—Noon.

Twelve thousand breech-loading rifles are to be sent by the British Government to Ireland, for the use of the constables. Arrests of Fenians continue to be made in Ireland, and the troops are vigilant.

The Proposed Nicaragua Route.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

A prospectus has been published giving the plans for the proposed Nicaragua route. The *Times* thinks it would be well if the entire scheme were divided between the Governments of England, France and the United States.

FRANCE.

Rumored Republican Conspiracy at Paris—The Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26—Evening.

It is rumored that a Republican organization has been discovered in Paris.

It is said that the Empress EUGENIE and her son will spend Christmas at Rome.

PRUSSIA.

A Consul General for Prussia at New-York.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Prussian Government intends to have a Consul General located in the city of New-York.

CANDIA.

Renewed Hostilities—Reported Defeat of the Turkish Forces.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

There has been renewed fighting in Candia. It is said that the Turks have been badly beaten and had suffered greatly—no less than three thousand having been killed and two thousand taken prisoners.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The money market opens quiet. Consols, 90 for money.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26—Evening.

The money market is easier. Consols close at 89¾ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The following are the current prices of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅞
Erie Railway Shares	48½
Illinois Central Shares	77

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 26—Evening.

American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅞
Erie Shares	47½
Illinois Central Shares	77½

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 26—Noon.

The Cotton Market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅛d. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 26—Evening.

The Cotton Market is without change. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard is dull.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Anchor Line Company's steamship *Caledonia*, which sailed from New-York Nov. 10, touched here this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

An Important Decision.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

A decision has just been rendered in the Schenectady Police case which is of general interest. The Legislature of the State last Winter, owing to the petitions of a few citizens of Schenectady, passed an act enlarging the area of the Capital Police District created the year before, and added the City of Schenectady to the district, which already consisted of the cities of Troy and Albany, the villages of West Troy, Cohoes, Greenbush and Lansingburgh, and portions of the towns of Watervliet and Greenbush. The length of the territory, as it now stands, is about nineteen miles, and its extreme width about ten. The population is about 180,000. Although the enactment was passed last Winter, there was no attempt to carry it into execution until in the months of July and August. The Mayor and Common Council resisted the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality, but the Commissioners persevered and a force of six Policemen was established. The old force, consisting of four watchmen, held on for a day or two, but finally grew disgusted and stopped, and the City of Schenectady brought a suit of ouster against the Commissioners as individuals. On argument this morning before Judge HOGEBOOM, at the Oyer and Terminer, the Court held that the defendants were entitled to be rightfully in possession, and the city is mulcted for the costs of suit. The case will be appealed.

Judge A. C. PAIGE for plaintiffs, and JOHN H. REYNOLDS for defendant.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

The resin and turpentine works of ROWLEY & Co., in the southern part of the city, were burned this afternoon. Loss about $4,500.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS, AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR MOTION AND THEIR LIGHT. By JACOB ENNIS, Principal of the Scientific and Classical Institute, Philadelphia. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Popular confidence in astronomers suffered a serious shock when the meteors failed to come to time a fortnight since; and as a natural consequence the readers of Prof. ENNIS' work—at least those enthusiasts who lost their rest one or two nights while watching vainly for the shooting stars—will receive very many of his statements warily, if not with absolute skepticism. The Professor aims, of course, in this discussion of the origin of stars, to give prominence to those theories which in his opinion furnish the fullest explanation of the different phenomena of creation. His work is divided into four parts. The first begins with the origin of light, and is mainly devoted to a full and elaborate discussion of the old chemical theory of stellar light and heat. Forty points of resemblance between our earth and the other planets are noted; and twenty facts are stated to prove that the fixed stars are suns. Then Prof. ENNIS proceeds to give additional proof that suns, planets and moons are bodies of the same nature, and that the earth was once self-luminous like the sun. The review of the changes progressing in the stars, and of the influence which our atmosphere has upon their color develops some very interesting and novel facts. In the second part of the work Prof. ENNIS advances "a new theory of the force which has prolonged the light and heat of the sun through the vast duration revealed by theology." Then in the third section he endeavors to demonstrate that "the origin of the stars was from a condensation of matter previously in a very rare or gaseous condition." He acknowledges that this idea is not new, but with a degree of self-assurance which is somewhat amusing, remarks that "the demonstration of its truth, long desired, has never before been given." This part, he also says, "now first explains the origin of a large number of astronomical phenomena, such as the reason why the four exterior planets have all the satellites except one, and why, of the four interior planets, the earth alone has a satellite;" and the fourth part of the work is devoted to completing the argument begun in the third section, "to show that gravity is the force which originally gave their motions to the stars." A brief statement of the conclusions arrived at by Prof. ENNIS would be unsatisfactory to him, and for a detailed summary reference is made to the book itself. The work is evidently the result of long study and careful observation. It is written in a clear and perspicuous style, but the conclusions reached are often stated with so much self-assurance, and with such a dogmatic positiveness, that the reader finds his combative propensities constantly excited in the effort to avoid assenting to theories which are made to bear the semblance of facts. And very many will become all the more emphatic in their opposition to the views of the Professor, when they [see] how unqualifiedly, and, indeed, how enthusiastically, he indorses the Darwinian theory.

ROUND HEARTS AND OTHER STORIES. By the author of "Rutledge." With six illustrations by CRESSON. New-York: CARLETON.

THAT GOOD OLD TIME, OR OUR FRESH AND SALT TUTORS. By Vieux Moustache. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS: Sketches and Stories of their Scenery, Customs, History, Painters, &c. By M. G. SLEEPER. With illustrations. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

CLIMBING AND SLIDING. By the author of "Katherine Morris," &c. Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES.

CHRISTIE; OR, THE WAY HOME. 2 vols. Philadelphia: American Sunday-school Union.

The author of *Rutledge*, long ago established her popularity with the young, and the title she gives the volume, mentioned above—*Round Hearts*—shows that she knows just how to reach the affections of the juveniles—through their mouths. Each of the stories in the book has a direct and useful lesson, but the moral is not obtruded so offensively as to lose its effect—a fault which characterizes so many books of this class.

That Good Old Time, simply aims to amuse, and the boys particularly will be delighted with the story, which tells how five Boston youths with their two instructors and companions amused themselves during a six months' residence, fifty years ago, on a cape-land on the eastern shore of Massachusetts. The capture of a shark and a "cast-away," are among the incidents of the story which is told with much spirit. The illustrations will cause the book to be prized more highly by those for whom it is designed.

In *Mediterranean Islands* an attempt is made to familiarize the young with the names of famous localities there situate, and of the people who have inhabited them. The stories of the wars of which these islands have been the scene, and the mythological fables connected with the different localities, are woven together into dialogues between some nephews and their uncle, who responds to the inquiries of these searchers after knowledge very much as if he had swallowed a classical dictionary. The "hard names" will prove too much for the juveniles.

Climbing and Sliding leads a company of boys through various school-day adventures and leaves them as they enter on College life. Its object is a good one—to show how boys may conquer their faults.

The fact that *Christie* bears the imprint of the Sunday-school Union will be enough to commend it to parents who seek safe reading for their children; but it is in every respect far superior to the average of this class of stories. It is written with genuine feeling, and with an ease and grace which indicate the work of a practised pen. No child can follow the fortunes of *Christie*, as they are traced from the time that she loses her mother to the day of her own death, without being influenced for good.

THE SANCTUARY: A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, author of the "Story of the Great March." With illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Col. NICHOLS achieved a decided success in his *Story of the Great March*, which was an acceptable, and, indeed, an important contribution to our war literature. Then Gen. SHERMAN saved the Colonel the trouble of constructing a plot. Now that he is thrown upon his own resources, however, he does not succeed so well, for this story, which is, we believe, Col. NICHOLS' first essay at fiction, displays very little constructive ability. The incidents which it develops are commonplace, and the love scenes are so weakly sentimental that the first consequence of a perusal of the book by the community at large would probably be a decided increase in the number of old bachelors, while the pictures of army life, which are introduced, are by no means equal to the descriptions given by the Colonel in his previous book. The title of the work is also an unfortunate one, and the illustrations remind one of those which are to be found in the subscription books so popular now-a-days.

KISSING THE ROD. By EDMUND YATES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

UTTERLY WRECKED. A novel. By HENRY MORFORD. New-York: AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

RIGHT AND LEFT. By MRS. C. J. NEWBY. New-York: FREDERICK A. BRADY.

LADY ASHLEIGH; OR, THE REJECTED INHERITANCE. By J. F. SMITH. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

Kissing the Rod, although lacking the spirit and dash of the author's previous novels, is above the average in point of careful writing and sustained interest. The *denouement* is a sad one, however, and the reader will wish that a more cheerful fate had been accorded by the writer to the hero and heroine.

Where Mr. MORFORD confines himself to drawing out the characters and incidents of his story, he is thoroughly successful; where he ascends, or descends, into disquisitions or rhapsodies he becomes egotistical and tiresome. *Utterly Wrecked* has enough good in it to commend it to the public, and not its least merit is that neither characters nor plot are stale or hackneyed, as so many plots and characters have been of late.

Right and Left is an agreeable story, and naturally told. The authoress deserved a better fate than to have her book maltreated by the continual perpetration of gross typographical errors—a fault which is altogether too frequent to be overlooked in some paper covered novels. How absurd to say: "The young beauty looked back with a defiant smile and rapidly *banished!*" Or, on another page, for another beauty to wear "in the bosom of her dress, a *half-brown* blush rose!"

A forced and unnatural plot and dragging style have not prevented the story of *Lady Ashleigh* from being now, for the second time, reprinted in this City.

CHRISTIAN ETHICS, OR THE SCIENCE OF DUTY. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL.D., late President of Jefferson College, author of "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," "The Science of Government," &c., &c. New-York: IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.

The same conciseness and clearness of statement which marked Dr. ALDEN's admirable manual upon the *Science of Government*, lately published, distinguish this unpretending little volume. Dr. ALDEN states in his preface that his aim has been to write a text-book, and not a commentary; to furnish a directory of duty, and in doing this he has selected such principles and rules as will readily guide the honest inquirer into all truth in relation to duty. He appeals to the Bible throughout as authority, and no believer in it, he remarks, will find in this work any principle to which he may object, however he may differ from him in the application of principles. Although Dr. ALDEN's work on the *Science of Government* was designed chiefly as a text-book, it has been much sought after by others than students, and it is safe to say that this little manual will meet with equal favor.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES; AN EXEGETICAL AND DOCTRINAL COMMENTARY. By GOTTHARD VICTOR LECHLER, D. D. Translated for the second German edition, with additions, by CHARLES F. SCHAEFFER, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

It is hardly necessary to say more of this volume than that it deserves the same high praise given to the two which have preceded it. In respect of thorough scholarship, critical ability, exhaustiveness and clearness and comprehensiveness of view, this commentary, originally compiled under the direction of LANGE, and which has been translated and adapted to the wants of American students under the supervision of Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, takes a leading place. Its typographical arrangement, moreover, is admirable, and all that could be desired.

Miscellaneous.

—Juvenile books are becoming a specialty with Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD. They have just published *The Play Ground; or, Out-door Games for Boys*. It contains upward of a hundred different games and sports, from marbles to "hop-scotch," cricket and croquet. The book is poorly printed on miserable paper, and the illustrations are wretched. Another book of amusements for in-doors is produced by the same publishers in very much better style. It is called *The Parlor Stage*, and comprises a large variety of charades and proverbs, with the necessary dialogues. Some of the colloquies are rather tedious, but the book will nevertheless do its share toward making the Winter evenings, now approaching, pass pleasantly in many a family circle. Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD also offer MARTINE'S *Etiquette* to that very large class of individuals who do not know how to behave themselves, and who are anxious to be informed. It is a very good book of its class.

—The most attractive holiday book for juveniles which has been produced thus far this year, is *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by LEWIS CARROLL. The story, which has enough of the wonderful in it to fill young readers with delight, is very gracefully told; the illustrations by TENNIEL are thoroughly characteristic, and, of course, exceedingly amusing, and the typography is unexceptionable. The book is of English manufacture, although it bears the imprint of Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.

—During the last few years, as all instructors know, the importance of teaching the young through the medium of objects, has been more fully recognized than ever before. Mr. WILLIAM N. HAILMAN, A. M., Principal of the English and German Academy at Louisville, Ky., has added another to the rapidly-increasing list of works upon this subject. It is entitled, *Outlines of a System of Object-Teaching, prepared for Teachers and Parents*, and is published by IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.

—Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND has added to his very valuable catalogue of military works a *Treatise on Entrenchments*, by FRANCIS J. LIPPITT, late Colonel Second California Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. It discusses intrenchments generally, and the ways of attacking and defending them. Illustrations of the principles laid down are drawn freely from the late war, showing that Gen. LIPPITT has studied the different campaigns with care.

—A little book entitled, *Testimony of Eminent Witnesses for the Bible*, has been compiled and printed under the supervision of some benevolent gentlemen, particularly for circulation among young men. It gives the opinions of divines, statesmen, and even of skeptics, who have borne testimony in favor of the Bible. Contributions to assist in the general dissemination of the book are invited.

—Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have published in book form *Afloat in the Forest; or, a Voyage among the Tree Tops*, by Capt. MAYNE REID. The readers of *Our Young Folks* who have had this story dealt out to them in intermittent installments, will be glad of the assurance this volume gives them that the narrative is at last completed.

Trials by Military Commissions in the South Since the Close of the War.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* gives the following account of the trial of a case before Judge HALL in the United States District Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the 16th inst:

"On Sunday night, Oct. 8, 1865, three United States soldiers, who, at the request of one JAMES CRAWFORD KEYS, had been placed to guard some cotton, were murdered on the banks of the Savannah River, in South Carolina, about sixteen miles from the residence of the said KEYS. Their horses, equipments and the cotton were stolen, and have never been recovered. A large number of persons were arrested by order of the military, and the case investigated. A great many were discharged, but JAMES CRAWFORD KEYS, FRANCIS GAINS STOWERS, ELISHA BRYAM and ROBERT KEYS were held, charged with the murder.

On the 10th of January last an order was issued for their trial by a military Commission, at Charleston, S. C. The trial lasted through January, February, March and part of April, and the above-named prisoners were convicted, condemned and ordered to be hung. The prisoners protested, declared their innocence, complained of unfairness in the trial, and the shortness of the time between the conviction and the time appointed for their execution. The sentence was passed on the 21st of April, the prisoners notified on the 24th, and the day of execution fixed for the 27th.

Meanwhile the sentence in the cases of ELISHA BYRAM and ROBERT KEYS had been commuted by Gen. SICKLES, to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary of New-Hampshire. Before the sentence of death still pending against the others could be executed, the President, after hearing the statements and arguments of the counsel for the prisoners, ordered that the sentence of death be remitted, and that the prisoners be held in confinement until further orders. After this, the prisoners were confined at Charleston. While here an attempt to effect their release, or to procure an investigation of the case by a writ of *habeas corpus*, was made. Gen. SICKLES, Military Commander of the District, refused to obey the writ, and an order was issued for his arrest for contempt of Court. While the case was pending the prisoners were removed by order of the Secretary of War, to the Dry Tortugas, and have recently been again removed to Fort Delaware.

The case is one of importance, as the question of the jurisdiction of a military commission in the late rebellious States, after the surrender of the rebel armies, and the legal status of these States, are involved. The guilt or innocence of the prisoners was not at issue, but the jurisdiction of the Court which tried and sentenced them. The case was argued on Friday by Col. TOMPKINS, of Nashville, Tenn., and THOMAS F. BAYARD, Esq., for the prisoner, and U. S. District Attorney PRATT and JAMES R. BOOTH, Esq., for the United States. On Saturday Judge HALL delivered an opinion, deciding that the Military Commission had no jurisdiction in the case, as the Courts were open, and the prisoners should have been tried in a civil Court."

Peter H. Burnett, the First State Governor of California.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* gives the following sketch of Hon. PETER H. BENNETT:

"Of what State this gentleman is a native, I do not know. He lived, however, for a considerable period in Missouri, where he practiced the profession of law. He emigrated to Oregon in 1843, and consequently one of that country's earliest pioneers. BURNETT was "Captain" of the emigration in the year referred to, from the confines of civilization in Missouri to the Pacific shore. He selected a beautiful spot for his home in Tualatin Plains, some twelve or fifteen miles from Oregon City, and there commenced farming. As the population of Oregon increased, it was deemed necessary to form a Provincial Government until Uncle Sam should throw the ægis of his power and protection over the settlers, and under this Government Mr. BURNETT was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. There was no money in the country, and wheat was made a legal tender. The salary of Judge of the Supreme Court was, we think, $200 a year, payable in Oregon scrip. Time passed on happily enough with those early pioneers until their quiet was disturbed by the intelligence of the discovery of gold in California. A great excitement immediately ensued, and BURNETT was selected to lead the first wagon train from Oregon to California. I had been on a visit to the then little town of San Francisco, and on my return to my home at what has since been called Park's Bar, on the Yuba, fifteen or eighteen miles above where Marysville now stands, I found a large number of these Oregonians just arrived. This was on the 5th of October, 1848. I was immediately introduced to PETER H., and was attracted toward him by his genial humor, his instructive conversation and the kindness of his manner. After working with the pick and shovel for a short time, he determined to abandon the occupation of "digger," and betake himself to San Francisco for the purpose of following his profession as a lawyer. As he had never been there, he inquired of me as to his probable prospects. I was rather surprised that he should entertain the idea of being successful there, and told him there was no lawyers and no business whatever in the way of litigation—that there was an Alcalde of the name of LEAVENWORTH, who seemed to have the summary power of a Mexican Alcalde, and who disposed of any cases without jury or lawyer, just as he deemed proper. "Ah, but," said BURNETT, "I tell you that it will not be long before there will be more business for lawyers in that little burgh than in any of the large cities of the Union." I regret to say that his prediction has been realized. So Mr. BURNETT left Park's Bar for San Francisco. On his arrival at Sutter's Fort he became acquainted with SAM. BRANNAN. Capt. SUTTER was desirous to procure an agent to transact his business, and consulted Mr. BRANNAN, who instantly recommended Mr. BURNETT. The latter received the appointment, and now he was in a fair way to realize a fortune, for great excitement prevailed with reference to lots in the new city of Sacramento. Mr. BURNETT was to receive one-fourth of the sales for his services in making out the deeds, etc., and he soon found himself in possession of a large fortune in money and real estate.

The Constitutional Convention, held at Monterey on the 1st of September, 1849, formed a Constitution, and under this BURNETT became the first American Civil Governor in California. He resigned the incumbency of the gubernatorial chair after a year, and retired somewhat into private life, to attend to his private business. He was afterward called to a seat on the Supreme Bench, and when his term expired entered into retirement again, and took up his residence with his family, at his home in the immediate suburbs of San Jose. There, in delightful tranquility, in one of the most lovely spots in all this wide world, he wrote a great portion of a theological work. When completed, he repaired to New-York to superintend its publication. During his absence, we think for nearly two years, his agent in Sacramento, JOHN H. GASS, in whom he had the utmost confidence, absconded, taking with him a large amount of funds belonging to BURNETT. Soon after the return of the latter he was again called from retirement, to occupy the honorable and responsible position of President of the opulent Pacific Bank, in San Francisco.

Thus we have seen him successively, as practitioner at the bar in Missouri; leader of the first emigration to the now great State of Oregon, then a wilderness; Judge of the Supreme Court under a Provisional Government there; a farmer; leader of the first wagon train to California from Oregon; a miner, extracting with the sweat of his brow the precious gold from the earth; Governor of California; Justice of the Supreme Bench of California; and lastly, President of the Pacific Bank. In all these relations his character for unswerving integrity has never for an instant been doubted, far less assailed."

A Speech Wanted—A Texas Orator's Application to Edward Everett.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 23.

The four stragglers from LEE's army who this Summer found out that the Confederacy had "gone up," have their parallel in a man in an interior county of Texas, who lately had not yet heard that Mr. EVERETT died shortly before Texas and her neighbors were brought back into communication with the rest of the world. A letter from this man came through the Post-office a few weeks ago to Mr. EVERETT's personal representatives, dated July 18, 1866. The writer says that he is "one of the unfortunate wrecks" left by the rebellion, but that he never justified the secession movement. He gave his best efforts to the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and although he does not found any claim upon this, he "must think that one good deed deserves another," and so wishes to make a request:

"I wish to travel over the South and deliver an address, sacred to the memory of the Confederate dead, at fifty cents admittance, by which I can make a living and at the same time pay a tribute to the memory of thousands of men, like myself, that were your most devoted friends. Knowing your intellectual worth, and appreciating your great literary attainments, I do not believe that there is a man living to-day that is as competent and so ably qualified to do justice to such a subject as the one selected, for chaste imagery, classical diction and syntactical emphasis. You rank the highest among American orators and statesmen; consequently none so eminently capacitated to do justice to the theme. I am deficient in dramatic powers, in fine, altogether for such a subject, and do not wish to attempt such a thing without doing justice to the occasion, and knowing my inadequacy to the task, and your superior ability, I make this humble request. It may be, perhaps, that your political predilections are such that you will be reluctant to comply, but, my honored friend, I hope you will, for my sake, comply, for I make the request in good faith, and I wish it to be confidential. I do not wish an address that will consume more than two hours—which you can soon write—but I wish it to be of such a character as will secure me a crowd; but you know more about the character of such an address than I do. Therefore, prepare it and forward it immediately, and you will confer a favor upon your humble but sincere friend, that will ever bring me under renewed obligation to love, esteem and admire your intellectual and moral worth."

The writer then adds that he must desist, for that "brevity is the soul of wit," and "*verbum sat*," and subscribes a name which chances to be famous in the annals of oratory. We may add that the request thus addressed to Mr. EVERETT, after his death, was of a class which frequently came to him during his life. A curious chapter might be written of the literary favors asked of him by persons whom he never saw or heard of in any other relation.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* expresses, with some degree of warmth, the belief that, whatever may be the action of Congress with reference to the South, there will be no further influx of Radicals from the North. It argues that fear, in case extreme Radical measures are imposed upon the South, or shame, if more moderate counsels prevail, will prevent such persons from going thither, and that the immigration will be from the better portion and classes. It says: "It will be from the conservative element of the populous North; from people who are willing to accord to us all our political rights; and who will thus be friends as well as neighbors. They will be people who are fanatics in nothing, but earnest in all things. Such citizens our people will welcome with open arms and warm hearts. We need them. We need their aid in developing the vast resources of our favored land; we need it in stimulating our languid energies; and we shall need it in checking Radicalism in the National Councils, if the South shall ever be accorded a seat there."

Returns from all the towns in Massachusetts have been received, and foot up as follows:

Alexander H. Bullock	91,880
Theodore H. Sweetser	26,671
Scattering	100

Gov. Bullock's majority over all is 65,209.

The remainder of the State ticket has about the same majority.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Much has been said in regard to Gen. GRANT's interview with the President concerning the question of amnesty and suffrage, but this much may be depended upon, that the General is a warm supporter of the Constitutional Amendment."

The Democratic Club of Jacksonville, Ill., adopted a resolution stating that the Chicago *Times* has become demoralized upon the subject of negro suffrage, and if said paper persists in its present course, every Democrat in the land should cease to read and patronize it.

Complete returns from Minnesota give WINDOM a majority of 6,502 in the First Congressional District, and DONNELLY a majority of 4,517 in the Second. The Republican gain in the two districts over 1864 is 3,125.

A bill passed on a first reading in the Tennessee House of Representatives on the 22d, providing that hereafter an oath of allegiance to the State and General Government, will be sufficient proof of loyalty, and entitle those who subscribe to it to the privilege of voting.

Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN is said to be the favorite candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire in the southeastern portion of the State. Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS is also prominently mentioned. Gen. HARRIMAN is at present Secretary of State.

Western New-York papers present the name Hon. NOAH DAVIS, of Orleans, as a candidate for the United States Senate, as one who would be acceptable to Republicans of the extreme stripe, and not obnoxious to those of conservative views.

The majority for the Constitutional Convention in St. Lawrence County is almost equal to that against it in this City. The total vote is 10,984, of which 10,155 were for, and 829 against. Majority for Convention, 9,326.

The Texas Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 13th inst. Among the appropriations was one of $5,000 to pay the expenses of the representatives of Texas in the United States Senate at Washington.

The aggregate Republican majority on the District Congressional tickets in Illinois is 54,320; but Gen. LOGAN, Congressman-at-Large, has 57,000 majority.

Returns from all the counties of Wisconsin, most of them official, make the Republican majority 23,300.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly.
989—Same vs. Same.
1965—Hutchinson vs. Allen.
743—Chamberlain vs. Salisbury.
993—Benton vs. Meyers.
665—Birne vs. Ford.
2133—Bernhardt vs. Banman.
3071—Genet vs. Howland.
1571—Foster vs. Willard.
955—Burcke vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1519—Dee Banelo vs. Eastmond.
2381—Wyman vs. Birch.
2229—Waring vs. The Ind. F. Ins. Co.
1005—Hartman vs. The N.Y. Sanitary and Chemical Comp. Manuf. Co.
2229—Mock vs. Gage.
2249—Meade vs. Kerr
1637—Carey vs Schulzer.
1893—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
563—Hartley vs. James.
2453—Ward vs. Dillon.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1224—Talpaugh vs. McGraw.
538—Man. Oil Co. vs. The Camden & Amboy Railroad Co.
1082—Carpenter vs. Jaudon.
864—Finney vs. Saxton
1502—Millins vs. Potter.
1509—Bentley vs. Gray.
1512—Wembergh vs. Cristador.
1522—Bridges vs. Sayre.
1536—Fant vs. Ingersoll.
804—Wiggins vs. Russell.
2540—Allen vs. Kenealy.
542—Bennett vs. Poss.
818—Tyler vs. Ford.
2166—Birchard vs. Smith.
312—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
334—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1820—McGarty vs. Pettigrew.
1164—[Z]ickel vs. Waternouse.
1594—Klaber vs. Carpenter.
552—White vs. McClean.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Co.
15—Lockwood vs. Wood.
16—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
18—Lockwood vs. Schoemwel.
20—Floto vs. Osgood.
23—Dunham vs. Gebhard.
24—Osgood vs. Given.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
28—Gardiner vs. Taylor.
59—Read vs. Read.
60—Bernan vs. Patterson.
64—Butler vs. Bingham.
87½—Hewitt vs. The B. R. Petroleum Co.
89—In re The Russell File Company.

The general call is No. 101—Morentage vs. Conway.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I. and II.—In both branches of this Court there are causes on trial; the calendars for to-day remain (as published yesterday) unchanged.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
213—Solomon vs. Salisbury P. Gas Co.
200—Mitchell vs. Van Name.
218—Purdue vs. Devoe.
221—Crook vs. Otis.
223—Gleddeie vs. Behrling.
225—Solomon vs. McMakin.
226—Keeltz vs. Winker.
227—Smith vs. Same.
228—Hennetta vs. Bass.
229—Chamberlain vs. Rearey.
231—Richardson vs. Roberts.
233—Ramsey vs. Waters.
224—Erubacher vs. Scherr.
235½—McAtay vs. Higgins.
237—Murray vs. Kline.
238—Hertz vs. Hertz.
239—Purdy vs. Mason.
241—Hauselet vs. Reese.
244—Warring vs. Heart.
245—Moore vs. Elias.

Opinion in the Meteor Case—Neutrality.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

By Judge Betts.

The United States vs. the Steamship Meteor.—The opinion of Judge BETTS condemning this vessel for a violation of the neutrality laws is too long for us to publish in full, and we can find room but for some of the more salient points.

The opinion first sets forth the pleadings and the application of the District-Attorney on the trial to have the exceptions to the claim heard separately with the denial of the application, the motion of the claimant's counsel for a trial by jury, and the denial of that motion.

It then discusses the application of the claimants to dismiss the libel, on the ground that under the third section of the act of April 20, 1818, upon which the libel is founded, an indictment and conviction of the person or persons committing the offence named in that section is a necessary pre-requisite to a decree for the forfeiture of the vessel, and gives at some length the reasons for denying the application, on the ground of the distinction between a forfeiture under an Admiralty seizure and a forfeiture resulting from a conviction and judgment at common law, and citing the cases of the *Little Charles*, (1 Brook, 347,) the *Palmyra*, (12 Wheat., 1,) and the *Malek Adrul*, (2 How., 210.)

And the Judge proceeds:

The conclusion drawn from these authorities is, that under the third section of the act of 1818, under which the libel in this case is filed, it is only necessary, in order to secure a condemnation of the vessel, for the libellants to show that the vessel has been fitted out and armed, or been attempted to be fitted out and armed, or been furnished, fitted out or armed with the intent on the part of any person fitting out and arming her, or attempting to fit out and arm her, or procuring her to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of her, that she should be employed in the service of any foreign State, or of any people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any people, with whom the United States are at peace, that it is not necessary for the libellants to prove the individuality or identity of such person, any further than to prove that the prohibited acts were done by some person; that it is not at all necessary for the libellants to show that the owner of the vessel or his authorized agent was concerned in the commission of the prohibited acts, but the law imposes upon the owner the necessity of withholding his property from being made by any person the instrument of violating the law; and that, if the law has been violated, the vessel may be forfeited if the prohibited acts have been committed by any person, whether the owner was concerned in the violation of the law or not.

The next point considered in the case is the application made after the close of the testimony and the argument of counsel for leave to amend the libel. After citing the cases of the *Edward*, (1 Wheat., 261,) the *Marianna Flora*, (11 Wheat., 1,) the *Adeline*, (9 Cranch, 244,) the *Palmyra*, (12 Wheat., 1,) and the Twenty-fourth Admiralty Rule of the Supreme Court, he proceeds:

"In the present case the Court is of opinion that the proposed amendments will not introduce any new *res* or subject of litigation, and that public justice and the substantial merits of the controversy require their allowance, and without the imposition by the Court of any terms on the libellants. The amendments are, accordingly, allowed to be made, with like effect as if they had been contained in the amended libel when it was filed, and the libellants are at liberty to enter an order of amendment to that effect. If any prejudice to the claimant could arise from the allowance of these amendments, or if it were alleged that he could thereunder aver or prove matters of defence which he could not or did not adduce upon the trial, the Court would take care to guard from any such prejudice. But no such objection arises, especially in view of the fact that the claimant put in no testimony in defence at the trial."

The Judge then comes to the discussion of the statute and says:

"It is strenuously urged by the counsel for the claimant that the only crime created by the third section of the act of 1818, is the crime of fitting out and arming a vessel with the intent named in the statute, and that although the attempt to commit that crime, or the procuring that crime to be committed, or the being knowingly concerned in committing that crime, is punishable under the statute, yet the body of the crime is the fitting out and arming, and nothing short of that is punishable under the statute, either against the wrong-doer personally, or against the offending *res*; and the interpretation sought to be put by the counsel upon these words of the statute, "or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting-out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent, &c.," is, that it is not necessary to the criminality of the individual that he should have performed every part of the crime, but it is enough if he was knowingly concerned in any one step in the chain of conduct which completed the criminality, or would have completed it if carried out, but still the crime must be the crime of fitting out and arming, either completed or attempted. But the Court cannot adopt this interpretation of the statute. The mischief against which the statute intended to guard was not merely preventing the departure from the United States of an armed vessel, but the departure of any vessel intended to be employed in the service of any foreign Power; to cruise or commit hostilities against any other foreign Power with whom the United States is at peace. The neutrality of the Government of the United States, in a war between two foreign Powers, would be violated quite as much by allowing the departure from its ports of an unarmed vessel with the clear intent to cruise or commit hostilities against one of the belligerents, as it would be by permitting the departure from its ports of an armed vessel with such intent. If the intent to cruise or commit hostilities exists when the vessel departs, and the vessel is one adapted to the purpose, the subsequent arming is a very easy matter. The facility with which this can be done was made manifest in the case of the *Shenandoah* and other vessels which, during the late rebellion, left England unarmed, but with the full intent on the part of those who sent them forth that they should be used to cruise and commit hostilities against the United States, and were subsequently armed in neutral waters. It would be a very forced interpretation of the statute to say that it was not an offence against it to knowingly fit out a vessel with everything necessary to make her an effective cruiser, except her arms, and with the intent that she should become such a cruiser, because it could not be shown that there was any intent that she should be armed within the United States. The evil consequences which would flow from interpreting the statute to mean that the crime must include the arming of the vessel within the United States, become especially apparent in reference to that part of the third section which forbids the issuing or delivering a commission, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed for the purpose named in the section. Under such an interpretation of the statute it would be no offence to issue or deliver a commission within the United States for any vessel, unless such vessel were actually armed at the time, or perhaps were intended to be armed prior to her departure from the United States; and would be no offence to issue a commission within the United States for a vessel fitted and equipped to cruise or commit hostilities, and intended to cruise and commit hostilities, so long as such vessel was not armed at the time, and was not intended to be armed within the United States, although it could be shown that a clear intent existed, on the part of the person issuing or delivering the commission, that the vessel should receive her armament the moment she should be beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Then citing the case of The United States *vs.* Quincy (6 Peters, 445,) he says:

"In view of this decision, it must be regarded as the settled interpretation of the third section of the Act of 1818, that that section applies to every person who is engaged within the United States, directly or indirectly, in preparing a vessel with the intent that she shall be employed in committing hostilities against any power with which the United States are at peace, and to every such vessel, whether such vessel be armed in the United States or not, or be intended to be armed in the United States or no."

He then takes up the questions of fact, the proof of which establishes that the *Meteor* was built as a vessel of war, and that her owners were carrying on negotiations for her sale with persons whom they recognized as representing the Chilian Government, and after refering at great length to the testimony, proceeds:

The testomony thus reviewed leads clearly to the conclusion that Wright, McNichols, Conklin and Byron, within the limits of the United States, were knowingly concerned in procuring the *Meteor* to be put within the control of the authorized representatives of the Chilian Government, with intent that she should be employed in the service of Chili, to cruise or commit hostilites against Spain. This is, in the judgment of the Court, a furnishing of the *Meteor* to the Chilian Government with such intent. The testimony is also abundant to show that the active owners of the *Meteor* and their authorized agent Cary, were themselves knowingly concerned in offering the vessel to the Chilian authorities, and placing her within their power and control, with such intent. They, therefore, in a like sense, were concerned in furnishing the vessel, with that intent, to the Chilian Government. But the evidence is also clear that Capt. Kemble and others concerned in putting stores and coal on board the *Meteor*, did so with the intent that she should be employed in the service of Chili, to cruise or commit hostilities against Spain, and were thus knowingly concerned, within the limits of the United States, and with such intent, in furnishing the *Meteor* with stores and coal, and in fitting her out with what was necessary to make her an effective vessel. This would bring what was done within the inhibition of the third section of the statute, even though the meaning of the word "furnishing" should be limited to the act of providing the vessel with supplies, fuel, and other articles necessary or proper for her use.

Much reliance was placed by the counsel for the claimant, in his summing up, upon the doctrine supposed by him to have been laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, (7 Wheaton, 283.) That doctrine was stated by the counsel in various forms, but the principle contended for was, that freedom of commerce is allowed to a neutral to furnish to a belligerent warlike materials or warlike vessels, as articles of merchandise or traffic; that while the principle of the law of nations is recognized, which prohibits neutral territory from being used by either belligerent as a vantage-ground from which he may sally forth to commit hostilities upon the other belligerent, yet the right of citizens of the neutral country to sell all that their industry produces for purposes of war, as fair matter of trade, to any belligerent, cannot be interfered with; that it is no offence and no violation of neutrality to sell a vessel of war, armed or not armed, in our ports to a belligerent power; and that there is the same right, under the law of nations, to sell in our ports an armed vessel, under such circumstances, that there is to sell guns or ammunition or any other raw material. At another stage of his argument, the counsel maintained the proposition, that unless it appeared affirmatively that the vessel was to sail out from the port of New-York as an enlisted hostile ship of one belligerent, there was no criminality, although it should be made to appear by indisputable proof that she had been built, fitted, armed and equipped as a ship-of-war, complete and ready for action.

The views thus pressed upon the Court have, in its judgment, no foundation in public law, or in any decision that has been made by the highest judicial tribunal of the United States. The case of the *Santissima Trinidad* was decided by the Supreme Court at the February term, 1822. It was a libel filed by the Consul of Spain, in the District Court of Virginia, in April, 1817, against certain property originally constituting part of the cargo of the Spanish ship *Santissima Trinidad*, which was alleged to have been unlawfully and piratically taken out of that vessel on the high seas, by a squadron consisting of two armed vessels called the *Independencia del Sud* and the *Altravida*, and manned and commanded by persons assuming themselves to be citizens of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, commonly called the Government of Buenos Ayres. The libel was filed by the Consul on behalf of the original Spanish owners of the property, and claimed the restitution of the property principally upon three grounds—first, that the commanders of the capturing vessels were native citizens of the United States and were prohibited by our treaty with Spain of 1795 from taking commissions to cruise against that power: second, that the capturing vessels were owned in the United States and were originally equipped, fitted out, armed and manned in the United States contrary to law; third, that their force and armament had been illegally augmented within the United States. The District Court decreed restitution of the property, and the Circuit Court affirmed the decree, and the case was then taken by appeal to the Supreme Court. That Court, Mr. Justice Story delivering its opinion, decided that the *Independencia* was in point of fact a public ship belonging to the Government of the United Provinces, and that all captures made by her were to be regarded as valid. It appeared that the property in question was captured by the *Independencia* alone, the *Altravida* being a tender, or dispatch vessel, to the *Independencia*. The Supreme Court also decided that the evidence showed that there had been a clearly illegal augmentation of the forces of the *Independencia* and the *Altravida*, within the jurisdiction of the United States, by an increase of their crews there prior to the capture in question, and that such illegal augmentation was a violation of the law of nations as well as our own municipal laws, and required restitution to be made of the property subsequently captured by the vessels. The Court, therefore, affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court. In the course of his opinion, Mr. Justice Story discusses the point taken, that the *Independencia* was originally armed and fitted out in the United States contrary to law, and says: "It is apparent, that though equipped as a vessel of war, she was sent to Buenos Ayres on a commercial adventure, contraband indeed, but in no shape violating our laws, or our national neutrality. If captured by a Spanish ship of war during the voyage, she would have been justly condemnable as a good prize, for being engaged in a traffic prohibited by the law of nations. But there is nothing in our laws, or the law of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports for sale. It is a commercial adventure which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only exposes the persons engaged in it to the penalty of confiscation. Supposing, therefore, the voyage to have been for commercial purposes, and the sale at Buenos Ayres to have been a *bona fide* sale, (and there is nothing in the evidence before us to contradict it,) there is no pretence to say that the original outfit on the voyage was illegal, or that a capture made after the sale was, for that cause alone, invalid." These views of Mr. Justice Story were, as is apparent from the statement which has been made of the case, *obiter dicta*, and not necessary to the decision of the cause—restitution of the property being decreed upon the ground of the illegal augmentation of the force of the capturing vessel in our ports prior to the capture. The facts in regard to the commercial adventure of the *Independencia*, referred to by Mr. Justice Story, as they appear in the report of the case, were that that vessel, having been a privateer during the war between the United States and Great Britain, was, after the peace, sold by her original owners and loaded by her new ones at Baltimore, in January, 1816, with a cargo of munitions of war; that she sailed from Baltimore with them, and armed with twelve guns, part of her original armament, to Buenos Ayres, under written instructions from her owners to her supercargo, authorizing him to sell the vessel to the Government of Buenos Ayres, if he could obtain a suitable price; and that she was sold at Buenos Ayres to parties who again sold her, so that she became a public commissioned vessel of the Government of Buenos Ayres. It was on these facts that Judge Story remarked that the vessel, though equipped as a vessel of war, was sent to Buenos Ayres on a commercial adventure in no shape violating our laws or our national neutrality, and that there is nothing in our laws, or in the law of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels to foreign ports for sale. If the Messrs. Forbes, or any of the owners of the *Meteor*, or Mr. Cary, their agent, or any of the parties concerned in the transactions in regard to the *Meteor*, had testified before the Court, on this trial, that the *Meteor* was going out to Panama on a purely commercial adventure, to be sold there, if a suitable price could be obtained, and if it appeared that there was no intent on the part of the owners, or any other person, that the vessel should be used to violate the neutrality of the United States, there might be some pretence that this case was within the principle thus laid down by Mr. Justice Story. But the whole testimony points in a different direction. The transaction with the agents of Chili at New-York in regard to the *Meteor* was, it is true, a commercial adventure, in so far that the vessel was sold, and that such sale was a matter of trade or commerce at New-York, between her owners and the agents of the Government of Chili. But, in the sense in which Mr. Justice Story speaks of the sending of the *Independencia* to Buenos Ayres on a commercial adventure, there was no commercial adventure in the case of the *Meteor*.

What the Supreme Court regards as not being a commercial adventure is shown by the opinion of that Court, delivered by Chief-Justice Marshall, in the case of the *Gran Para*, (7 Wheaton, 471,) which came before that Court at the same term as the case of the *Santissima Trinidad*. It was a libel filed in the District Court of Maryland by the Consul-General of Portugal, praying for the restitution to Portuguese owners of a quantity of gold and silver coin alleged to have been taken from the Portuguese ship *Gran Para* by a private armed vessel called the *Irresistible*, fitted out in the United States in violation of the neutrality acts. It appeared that the *Irresistible* was built as a war vessel in the United States, and sailed from Baltimore for Teneriffe, between February and June, 1818, with a crew of fifty men, and with cannon, small arms and ammunition in her hold, entered outward as cargo; that she proceeded to Buenos Ayres, and was commissioned as a vessel of the Government of Buenos Ayres, to cruise against Spain, and sailed from Buenos Ayres on a cruise in June, 1818; that the next day her master produced a commission from the chief of the Oriental Republic, to cruise under that commission, and sent back the commission of the Government of Buenos Ayres; that during the cruise the money in question was captured; and that the *Irresistible* subsequently brought the money to Baltimore. Chief-Justice Marshall in his opinion says: "That the *Irresistible* was purchased, and that she sailed out of the port of Baltimore, armed and manned as a vessel of war, for the purpose of being employed as a cruiser against a nation with whom the United States were at peace, is too clear for controversy. That the arms and ammunition were cleared out as cargo, cannot vary the case. Nor is it thought to be material that the men were enlisted in form as for a common mercantile voyage. There is nothing resembling a commercial adventure in any part of the transaction. The vessel was constructed for war, and not for commerce. There was no cargo on board but what was adapted to the purposes of war. The crew was too numerous for a merchantman, and was sufficient for a privateer. These circumstances demonstrate the intent with which the *Irresistible* sailed out of the port of Baltimore. But she was not commissioned as a privateer, nor did she attempt to act as one, until she reached the river La Plata, when a commission was obtained and the crew reënlisted. This Court has never decided that the offence adheres to the vessel, whatever changes may have taken place, and cannot be deposited at the termination of the cruise in preparation for which it was committed; and, as the *Irresistible* made no prize on her passage from Baltimore to the River La Plata, it is contended that her offence was deposited there, and that the Court cannot connect her subsequent cruise with the transactions at Baltimore. If this were to be admitted in such a case as this, the laws for the preservation of our neutrality would be completely eluded, so far as their enforcement depends on the restitution of prizes made in violation of them. Vessels completely fitted out in our ports for military operations need only sail to a belligerent port, and there, after obtaining a commission, go through the ceremony of discharging and reënlisting their crew, to become perfectly legitimate cruisers, purified from every taint contracted at the place where all their real force and capacity for annoyance were acquired. This would, indeed, be a fraudulent neutrality, disgraceful to our own Government, and of which no nation would be the dupe. It is impossible for a moment to disguise the facts, that the arms and ammunition taken on board the *Irresistible* at Baltimore were taken for the purpose of being used on a cruise, and that the men there enlisted, though engaged in form as for a commercial voyage, were not so engaged in fact. There was no commercial voyage, and no individual of the crew could believe that there was one. Although there might be no express stipulation to serve on board the *Irresistible*, after her reaching the La Plata and obtaining a commission, it must be completely understood that such was to have been the fact. For what other purpose could they have undertaken this voyage? Everything they saw, everything that was done, spoke a language too plain to be misunderstood." The Court affirmed the decree restoring the money, on the ground that it had been captured a vessel which had violated our Neutrality Law. The Court held that the *Irresistible* came within the prohibitions of that part of the third section of the Neutrality Act of June 5, 1794, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 383,) which makes it penal for any person, within any waters of the United States, to be knowingly concerned "in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of another foreign prince or State with whom the United States are at peace." The Court also referred to the fact that the Neutrality Act of March 3, 1817, (3 U. S. Stat. at Large, 370, sec. 1,) adapts the previous laws to the actual situation of the world, by adding to the words "of any foreign prince or State," in the third section of the act of 1794, the words "or of any colony, district or people." The third section of the act of April 20, 1818, is in substance the same with the first section of the act of 1817. The *Meteor*, although she did not have on board of her, when seized, any cannon, small arms or ammunition, except the boxes of cannon-shot testified to by the witness Sease, was not, on the evidence, really engaged any more in a commercial adventure, in taking out her clearance for Panama, than was the *Irresistible* in her voyage to Buenos Ayres. The *Meteor*, although not completely fitted out for military operations, was a vessel of war, and not a vessel of commerce. She had in no manner been altered from a vessel of war so as to fit her to be only a merchantman, and so as to unfit her to be a vessel of war. It needed only that she should reach a point beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and there have her armament and ammunition put on board of her, to become an armed cruiser of the Chilian Government against the Government of Spain. To permit a transaction of the kind shown by the proofs in this case to be consummated, would, in the language of Chief-Justice Marshall, in the case of the *Gran Para*, be "a fraudulent neutrality."

The case of Moodie *vs.* the *Alfred*, (3 Dallas, 307,) decided by the Supreme Court at the August term, 1796, was pressed, upon the argument, by the counsel for the claimant, as sanctioning the freedom of commerce for which he contended. In that case a British prize had been taken by a French privateer and sent into Charleston. The privateer had been built in New-York, with the express view of being employed as a privateer against Great Britain, in case there should be a war between the United States and Great Britain. Some of the equipments put upon her in New-York were calculated for war, though they were frequently used for merchant ships. She was sent to Charleston, where she was sold to a French citizen. He carried her to a French island, where she was completely armed and equipped and furnished with a commission, and she afterward sailed on a cruise, during which the prize in question was taken. It was contended, in that case, that the original construction or outfit of the privateer was an original construction or outfit of a vessel for the purposes of war, and that therefore the capture of the prize was illegal; but the Court overruled this view. That case affords no countenance to the doctrine in support of which its authority is adduced. The only fact appearing in the case bearing on the illegality of the transaction was, that the vessel was built in the United States, was furnished there with some war-like equipments, and was there sold to a French citizen. But the main ingredient was wanting of any furnishing, fitting out or arming of the vessel with intent that she should be employed in the service of France, to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects or property of Great Britain. She was built with the intent to cruise in the service of the United States against Great Britain in the contingency of a war between those two Powers, and no circumstance appears in connection with the sale of the vessel, except that she was sold in the United States to a French citizen. If it had been shown that she was purchased by the French citizen with intent to employ her in the service of France to cruise against Great Britain, the case might have been a different one, and the decision might have been different; but the case as it stands furnishes no support to the doctrines urged by the counsel for the claimant.

Nor is there anything to be found in the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The United States *vs.* Quincy, (6 Peters, 445,) which sanctions those doctrines. According to that decision, the question of intent is the main question under the Neutrality Law, and, as the Court say, "all the latitude necessary for commercial purposes is given to our citizens, and they are restrained only from such acts as are calculated to involve the country in war."

The sale of a fully armed vessel of war in the United States to a belligerent Government, or to a subject or citizen of such Government, may be, as a naked act, lawful, and no offence against the law of nations or the statutory law of the United States; but, if such vessel passes virtually, and to all practical intents and purposes, in the United States, into the control of the belligerent Power, or of its subject or citizen, with the intent on the part of those concerned in putting the vessel under such control that she shall be employed in the service of the belligerent Power, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of a Power at war with such belligerent and at peace with the United States, the neutrality of the United States is compromised, and the Neutrality Law of the United States is violated. To say that, with such an intent proved in the sale of the vessel, nothing has been done in violation of the third section of the act of 1818, is to make such section virtually a dead letter. The doctrine contended for would result in this—that the building and arming of the vessel would be perfectly lawful, because, in building and arming her, there was no intent to have her unlawfully employed; and the sale would be perfectly lawful, although such intent existed at the time of the sale, because no such intent existed when she was built or armed; and no interference could be had with her after the sale, because, as she was fully armed and equipped at the time of the sale, it would be unnecessary to do anything to her after the sale to enable her to cruise or commit hostilities. This consequence would follow not only in respect to a vessel fully armed, but in respect to one which had been merely attempted to be fitted out and armed, and in respect to one which had been only partially fitted out and armed. The intent is, under the third section, the thing which marks the offence. If the prohibited intent does not exist, a citizen of the United States may not only sell a fully armed vessel in a port of the United States to a belligerent power, or to a subject or citizen of such power, but may also send a fully armed vessel to a foreign port for sale as a purely commercial adventure. To say that the neutrality laws of the United States have never prohibited the sale of a vessel of war as an article of commerce, is merely to say that they have not prohibited the fitting out and arming, or the attempting to fit out and arm, or the furnishing or fitting out or arming, of a vessel within the limits of the United States, provided the unlawful and prohibited intent did not exist.

The language of the act of 1818 is not ambiguous, and does not admit of any latitude of construction, nor is there any provision in any section of it conflicting with any provision in any other section of it. It is, therefore, unnecessary to look outside of the statute for any aid in arriving at the intention of the Legislature in its enactment. While it is the duty of the Court, in interpreting a statute, to affect the intention of the Legislature, that intention must be searched for in the words which the Legislature has employed to convey it. Where the language of an act is explicit, there is great danger in departing from the words used, to give to the law an effect which may be supposed to have been designed by the Legislature. (The Schooner *Paulina's* cargo *vs.* the United States, 7 Cranch, 52; Dean *vs.* Reid, 10 Peters, 524.) When, as in the present case, such intention is, on the face of the statute, not at all ambiguous, the Court cannot look elsewhere than into the statute itself for any aid in interpreting it. These considerations dispose of any argument in favor of the interpretation urged by the counsel for the claimant, drawn from a history of the neutrality acts of the United States, and the condition of the foreign relations of the United States at the time of the enactment of the statute, and the political correspondence of the public authorities of the United States, and the discussions in Congress preliminary to the passage of the act.

The importance of this case, not merely in view of the pecuniary value of the vessel proceeded against, but also in respect to the principles of public law involved in it, have led the Court to a more extended discussion of those principles than would otherwise have been necessary. The Court, however, entertains no doubt as to the correctness of the doctrines of public law which it has applied to the present case. These doctrines are the result of the legislative, executive and judicial action of the public authorities and courts of the United States in a great variety of cases, and the Court has nowhere found a more excellent summary of them than in Wheaton's International Law, (8th edition, with notes by Dana, pages 562, 563, note 215): "As to the preparing of vessels within our jurisdiction for subsequent hostile operations, the test we have applied has not been the extent and character of the preparations, but the intent with which the particular acts are done. If any person does any act, or attempts to do any act toward such preparation, with the intent that the vessel shall be employed in hostile operations, he is guilty, without reference to the completion of the preparations, or the extent to which they may have gone, and although his attempt may have resulted in no definite progress toward the completion of the preparations. The procuring of materials to be used, knowingly and with the intent, &c., is an offence. Accordingly, it is not necessary to show that the vessel was armed, or was in any way, or at any time, before or after the act charged, in a condition to commit acts of hostility." Our rules do not interfere with *bona fide* commercial dealings in contraband of war. An American merchant may build and fully arm a vessel, and provide her with stores, and offer her for sale in our own market. If he does any acts, as an agent or servant of a belligerent, or in pursuance of an arrangement or understanding with a belligerent, that she shall be employed in hostilities when sold, he is guilty. He may, without violating our law, send out such a vessel, so equipped, under the flag and papers of his own country, with no more force of crew than is suitable for navigation, with no right to resist search or seizure, and to take the chances of capture as contraband merchandise, of blockade, and of a market in a belligerent port. In such case, the extent and character of the equipments is as immaterial as in the other class of cases. The intent is all. The act is open to great suspicions and abuse, and the line may often be scarcely traceable; yet the principle is clear enough. Is the intent one to prepare an article of contraband merchandise, to be sent to the market of a belligerent, subject to the chances of capture and the market? Or, on the other hand, is it to fit out a vessel which shall leave our port to cruise, immediately or ultimately, against the commerce of a friendly nation? The latter we are bound to prevent. The former the belligerent must prevent." The evidence in the present case leaves no rational doubt that what was done here in respect to the *Meteor*, was done with the intent that she should be employed in hostile operations in favor of Chili against Spain, and that what was done by her owners toward dispatching her from the United States was done in pursuance of an arrangement with the authorized agents of Chili for her sale to that Government, and for her employment in hostilities against Spain, and that the case is not one of a *bona fide* commercial dealing in contraband of war.

With these views, there must be a decree condemning and forfeiting the property under seizure, in accordance with the prayer of the libel.

For the United States, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, S. G. Courtney, Esq., and Messrs. Webster & Craig; for claimants, Messrs. Evarts, Southway and Choate.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Patrick Reason, charged with engraving counterfeit fifty-cent plates, was brought up for further examination before the Commissioner yesterday. The only testimony against defendant was that of a woman who, on her own confession, had been engaged with her husband in the counterfeit business ever since they were married. Witness was a young Irish woman, about 25 years of age, and her husband, now under arrest for counterfeiting, is an old man of about 60 years.

Mrs. Margaret Atkinson testified: The prisoner resided in Yorkville in August last, in Eighty-seventh-street; have been in his house several times since July; I went to see him about plates; fifty cent currency plates. [A plate shown to witness.] I have seen it before; I saw it in Twenty-eighth-street; that was about August; I had it in my possession in the latter end of August or the first part of September; I took it to Reason's to his house; I told him that Mr. Atkinson sent me with the plate, and he said it appeared not to be even on the plate or his eyes are crooked; that was all that was said at this time; I went for it in a few days afterward to defendant's house; he was out; I went there again afterward; I saw Mr. Reason and Mrs. Reason at that time; I had my conversation with Reason; I got a fifty-cent plate from my husband at his home; my husband and defendant went into an inner room and came out together; defendant was present when Atkinson gave me a plate; there was a bedroom off the sitting room into which they went; I did not look at the plate there but looked at it when I got home; I noticed that there was some work done on the plate; there was flower work about the fifty-cent plate, and two little things just above the printing; I have seen that plate used for printing in Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

Cross-examination.—Atkinson is down stairs; he is my husband; he was arrested in Mount Vernon; there were three persons present when he was arrested; my husband is an engraver; my husband has been engaged in counterfeiting ever since our marriage; I never told it to anybody that Mr. Reason was engaged in the counterfeiting business; my husband told me to tell the truth about it; the only way I identify the plate is by the line being nearer one end than the line at the other end; I knew my husband was a counterfeiter at the time I married him; I have seen the defendant at my house in Brooklyn; my husband engraves letter and card work, and the defendant does ornamental work.

Mr. Spencer, for the defence, moved that the complaint be dismissed. He said that the only evidence against Mr. Reason was the unsupported testimony of a woman who had acknowledged that ever since she was married she had been cognizant of her husband's business, and who was therefore an accessory, and as such guilty of felony. He said that the community was getting sick of these Titus Oates prosecutions, and charged that three out of every four of the persons apparently engaged in the suppression of counterfeiting were men who were in complicity with counterfeiters themselves. If the liberty of citizens was to be hazarded on such flimsy testimony—testimony on which no Jury would convict—then we must look out for our personal liberty.

Mr. Bell, for the Government, said he considered the testimony of the witness referred to as perfectly valid, and that it could not be thrown aside on the ground that she had been a *particeps criminis* in the offence charged against defendant; besides, they expected to obtain four other plates, all of which had been engraved by the defendant, and he should not be discharged.

The Commissioner held defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury, in the sum of $1,500 bail.

A Test Case—The Right of Colored Men to be Registered—The Question of Color to be Tried by a Jury—Is a Quadroon, or Even an Octoroon, of Sufficient White Blood to be a Voter?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 26.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York on the relation of James H. Darnall vs. Richard Henry Greene, Dennis Delany, C. V. Cross and Nathaniel Jarvis, Inspectors of Registry and Elections in the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York.—This important case came on for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers. All the facts growing out of the litigation were published in our columns on the 23d inst. The relator, Darnall, complained on oath, that the Board of Registry refused to place his name on the list of legal voters, in the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, on the ground that he was a colored man. The relator has resided in the Ward for the five years last past, and no objection has been made to him except for the reason specified. It is proper to state here that this motion for a *mandamus* is made principally for the purpose of testing the legal question, as to the right, under the Constitution, of a man who has a particle of African blood in his veins to vote—he being in all other respects a competent voter. In other regards it is purely a question of fact, so say the Court, whether a man with black hair, a little curly, can be refused registry by the Board.

A writ of alternative *mandamus* having been granted against the Board of Registry, they made a return to the effect that the relator named in said suit did present himself before them as stated therein, and that he did then and there request that his name be registered as a voter; that the Chairman of the Board, Richard H. Greene, asked the relator as to his qualifications as a voter, and that the latter answered the questions put to him under oath. The Registry Board further return that Darnall, the relator, is a man of color, and that he testified he was not, and had not been since the 6th day of November, 1865, seized or possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250.

Before the argument was commenced yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, in behalf of the relator, presented to the Court the following traverse of the return made by the respondents. The return was published in our columns last week.

This is the traverse: "The relator, James H. Darnall, hereby traverses the return of the defendants, and for his traverse to said return states that this relator denies that he is a man of color, as said return alleges, or that he ever has been a man of color, and this he prays may be inquired of by his country."

This was signed and sworn to by Mr. Darnall. When this document was presented, Mr. Justice Sutherland said: There is no such thing as a traverse in such a proceeding according to the statute. There may, however, be a plea put in.

Mr. Gilbert—It is a very simple thing, whatever it may be called. I deny the allegation of the respondents, that the relator is a man of color.

Justice Sutherland—Very well. What is the issue?

Mr. Charles F. Blake, for the respondents—The issue is that the motion for the *mandamus* be dismissed.

Justice Sutherland—You had better call it a plea, as a matter of form. It is important in one respect. I was not aware of this statute in relation to writs of *mandamus*, nor were my associates. It has been disregarded ever since the early days of Wendell. It may sometimes be of importance in these questions of *mandamus*, to have the papers in the proper form. You know there was no traverse; at common law this case would be dismissed as it now stands. Then came this statute. We have been in the habit, as you know, of trying these things here upon affidavit.

Mr. Gilbert—The statute authorizes a plea to the return, to the end that the issue may be tried before a jury, as other questions of fact are tried.

Justice Sutherland—Yes, the statute provides that "whenever a return shall be made to any such writ, the person presenting it may demur or plead to all or any of the material facts contained in such return; and the person making such return shall reply, and an issue thereupon shall be joined, and the like proceedings shall be had therein, for the determination thereof, as might have been had if the person prosecuting such writ had brought his action on the case for a false return." At common law a return could not be pleaded to at all. Then comes in this provision, which was entirely new. The Code has not affected it, and it appears to be in full force. I sug-

test, also, that there ought to be a formal joinder or reply on the other side.

Mr. Blake, for respondents—If your Honor will mark the case for to-morrow, Mr. Cadwalader, the regular attorney for respondents, who is now engaged in a cause in the Circuit, will be able to attend and put in a reply as the Court suggests. It is important to have this matter disposed of before the Board of Inspectors meet again, if the result is to be of any practical value.

Judge Sutherland—It is not necessary that the case should be postponed. You may adopt my suggestion as to changing the name of your paper; but if a substantial issue be formed—which is not the case at present—I can dispose of the matter. My opinion is—and I speak now with confidence inasmuch as I have examined the subject, I have no doubt that an order must be made. I will explain one thing and then state the order which I am going to make.

Mr. Gilbert—I have a motion to make on the papers when your Honor is ready to hear me. It is in pursuance of a suggestion made by your Honor—that is, the extreme difficulty, the almost impossibility, of proving color. It being a vital question, I have taken the pains to examine a large number of authorities on the subject.

Judge Sutherland—I have also a number of authorities on this subject.

Mr. Gilbert—The uncertainty of the law, as it appears in the Constitution, your Honor will no doubt admit, and perhaps the Court will not now undertake to make it definite and certain. Suppose that the Constitution said that large men should not be allowed to vote, or that small men should not vote or be allowed to register, without owning a certain amount of real estate? I suppose it would be utterly impossible to administer that law, and your Honor would be justified in disregarding it altogether.

Justice Sutherland—You will be satisfied with my order. I was not aware of this statute when the case first came before me. The question now is whether there is an issue of fact—call it a plea, which is the technical name—as to whether the relator is a man of color, within the meaning of the Constitution. By the traverse of that fact alone you admit all the rest of the return. That is the issue, and the only material one, whether he is a man of color. I said, the other day, that it was a question of law. Everybody will see by-and-by that it is a question of law. The question is, what does the Constitution mean by a man of color? Does it mean the descendants of those who have African blood in their veins? Or does it mean a certain darkness of color—a slight curl of the hair? Your client, by your advice, has taken upon himself to put his own construction upon the Constitution; he has taken upon himself to say that the Constitution did not mean that a man with his degree of African blood was a man of color. If in fact his parents were African, in no matter what degree,—so long as he swears that in the words of the Constitution,—he is not a man of color,—I am concluded by his oath. If he were as black as the blackest African, I should send the case to a jury. An issue of fact is formed, and he having taken this oath, it is a matter between him and his conscience. I must assume that when the relator swears he is not a man of color, he swore to what was true. Now as to the Constitutional clause, I say this,—it is my duty to say it, in consideration of the oath taken here,—that there is but one case in which you will find an adjudication upon the matter before the Court. It is a very extraordinary case, and a very interesting and novel one. Counsel would do well to look at it. It is reported in the October number of the American Law Register.

Mr. Blake suggested there was another case similar in the Connecticut reports.

Mr. Gilbert said there was a decision of one of the Michigan Courts bearing on this subject.

Justice Sutherland—It is decided that a person having less than one-quarter of black blood, or African blood, "is a white person" within the meaning of the Constitution of Michigan, and is entitled to vote, if not otherwise disqualified. It is an extraordinary case in view of the oath taken by the relator herein.

The Court here read at some length a review of the opinion by a Philadelphia editor of the decision referred to.

After some further argument the Court directed that the issues in this case be tried before a jury at the December Circuit.

For the relator, Mr. Edward Gilbert; for respondents, Mr. Charles F. Blake.

Action for Divorce on Account of Alleged Adultery—Conflicting Evidence.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 26.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert and a Jury.

Stewart vs. *Deborah Stewart*.—The plaintiff in this action brings suit to recover a judgment of divorce from his wife, the defendant, on account of alleged adultery with one Wm. C. Kneeland and other persons to him unknown. The trial occupied the entire day, and up to 6 o'clock last evening, and had not concluded when the Court adjourned at that hour. A large number of witnesses were in attendance, and many friends of the parties and others. On the part of defendant, every allegation of plaintiff was denied, and a counter charge set up that plaintiff himself had been guilty of adultery with one Mrs. Sturdevant, and with one Mrs. Lucas, and also with his servant girl, Ann McNamara. It appeared that Mr. Stewart was a liquor merchant, doing business in Washington-street, New-York; that he was married to defendant in 1850, and that four children, the oldest 13 years of age, and the youngest 20 months, were the issue of said marriage.

On the part of the plaintiff the first witness called was

Ann McNamara, who testified in substance that she had lived with the parties as servant, and that in the beginning of 1864 a man frequently called at the house in which they were then living, and would sometimes ask if Mr. Stewart was at home, and finding him out and being so told, he would ask if Mrs. Stewart was in, and if she was not would leave a note for her; after a while, when the parties had moved to a house in Eighty-third-street, New-York, he would leave no more notes, but would enter the house and see Mrs. Stewart in person; this man's name she ascertained was Mr. C. Kneeland; in 1864 Mrs. Stewart was confined and a child born, and on the very day she was taken sick Mr. Kneeland called on her and was up in her bedroom and staid some time, and from that day up to the present he had been in the habit of calling almost daily, and prior to March last he would leave his horses a short distance from the house where Mrs. Stewart lived, and would go into the house and remain in her room with her from one to three hours with the door locked; in the month of March last Mr. Stewart was telegraphed to come to his sick brother in Dutchess County, and he immediately started and went up there, and soon after getting there was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and fever, and lay there until the latter part of May, a good portion of the time being out of his senses. From the time he left, Kneeland would come to the house and frequently remain in Mrs. Stewart's bedroom for two or three hours, and sometimes Mrs. Stewart would go out with him and remain away from home for as long as three days and nights. Sometimes she would come back as late as eleven or twelve o'clock at night. It was conceded that she had not cohabited with her husband for two years prior to the commencement of this suit, but in March last she was taken sick, and the indications attending her illness were something of the nature incident to where an abortion had been procured, or a miscarriage occurred, although witness was not positive on the subject; on that very day Kneeland made his appearance, and also on the next day, when he took Mrs. Stewart's daughter out with him to get some medicine, and Mrs. Stewart requested the witness (Ann) not to let Mr. Stewart see it; a few days before she was taken sick, Kneeland came twice with a stove and pipe and put it up in Mrs. Stewart's room; while Mr. Stewart was sick in the country the 1st of May came and the lease of his house having expired, Mr. Kneeland, who is the Superintendent of the Evergreen Cemetery, sent his teams over and removed the furniture from Eighty-third-street to Hickory-street in Brooklyn, and a short time after from thence to De Kalb-avenue, also in that city, where Mr. Stewart found his wife and family when he returned home in the latter part of May; during the time she lived in Brooklyn Mr. Kneeland called on her almost daily, and at times staid all night in the house, and had asked witness to hang out a signal to warn him in case Mr. Stewart had come home; from De Kalb-avenue, in his absence, Mrs. Stewart, aided by her brother, and using the teams of Mr. Kneeland, removed to her brother's house in Westchester County, and left Mr. Stewart, taking most of the furniture with her; she testified also that Mrs. Stewart told her that Mr. Stewart had not treated her well, and that she would not leave Kneeland for him.

On her cross-examination it appeared that Ann McNamara was now and had been since Mrs. Stewart left her husband, living as servant with Mr. Stewart in Sixth-avenue, New-York, there being several other families in the same house; also, that Mrs. Stewart and Kneeland were very intimate, and in the habit of taking drinks together; and that the bedroom of Mrs. Stewart in Eighty-third-street was used as a common sitting-room, and that visitors had free access thereto.

There were two witnesses, *Luke Owens* and *James Flynn*, who testified, the former to seeing Mr. Kneeland and Stewart come out of Mr. Stewart's house together, and the latter witness, who kept a hotel, that on two occasions, once alone and once in company with another woman, Mrs. Stewart had a drink in his house late at night; his house was a sort of shelter place for persons waiting for the Eighth-avenue cars.

Antoinette O'Brien and her husband *N. P. O'Brien*, who lived next door to defendant in Hickory-street, testified to seeing Mr. Kneeland at that house frequently, and the latter to the fact of seeing him come out of the house as early as five o'clock A. M., on one occasion.

Mary Burke testified to having lived with a Mrs. Mackay in Montgomery-street, New-York, where Kneeland had rooms, and to the fact that Mrs. Stewart came there and occasionally went out with Mr. Kneeland riding; also that she staid several times all night at Mrs. Mackay's house; she testified that she had seen nothing improper in the conduct of either of the parties, and that Mrs. Stewart always slept with the daughters of the lady of the house, or with herself.

Kate White, who resided opposite to Mrs. Mackay's, in Montgomery-street, testified to seeing the parties on two or three occasions getting into a wagon in front of Mr. Mackay's house.

Francis McDonald and his wife, *Delia*, the daughter of Mr. Mackay, testified in effect to about the same as did the witness Mary Burke, that there was nothing improper in the conduct of Mrs. Stewart at Mr. Mackay's house.

Albert Steifer and *Frederick Heger*, two laborers, employed at the Evergreens Cemetery, testified that it was not Mr. Kneeland, but Mrs. Stewart and her brother who had engaged them to move Mrs. Stewart from New-York to Brooklyn, and from thence to Hart's Corners, Westchester County, where her brother resided.

The plaintiff rested, no more witnesses being presented, and the Court ordered the issuing of attachments for certain absent witnesses.

The case was then opened for defendant; *George Lawrence*, her brother, being the first witness sworn: he testified that Mr. Stewart was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and when in that state he was about half crazy, and would outrageously abuse his wife and children with his tongue, and further, that on one occasion witness and Stewart went together to an assignation house in East Fifteenth-street, and there witness saw plaintiff in bed with a woman named Sturdevant; that he had been with him to a similar house in Broadway and to other assignation houses. Witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination, from which it appeared that he and Kneeland were intimates; that he knew of his sister's friendly relations with him; that he assisted in moving her with the cemetery teams from Brooklyn to Westchester; that his sister and Kneeland had met at his house, and that he knew of no improper conduct between them.

When he was about leaving the stand, a woman, who claimed to be the Mrs. Sturdevant referred to, came up to the Jury and declared that what witness had said in reference to her was false. The Court directed her to be removed.

Mrs. Pauline Mackay testified to seeing Mr. Stewart intoxicated, and that he was abusive to Mrs. Stewart when in that condition; she also denied that at her house there was any improper conduct as between Mr. Kneeland and Mrs. Stewart.

The Court then adjourned the case until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

An Important Decision as to the Power of the Supreme Court to Bail Prisoners in Certain Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 26.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York, &c., vs. *James L'Hommedieu*.—This case was continued over from Saturday. It came up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Justice SUTHERLAND, commanding the Sheriff of Oneida County to bring up James L'Hommedieu, then in his custody. The Sheriff returned that he arrested said L'Hommedieu at the City of New-York, on a bench warrant issued to him by the District Attorney of Oneida County, upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Oneida County, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in session at Rome, in said County, against said L'Hommedieu for false pretences, and that he was about to take him to the county jail of said county, as he was commanded in the warrant, when the writ of *habeas corpus* was served on him. On production of the warrant His Honor the Justice remarked that the only question was whether he could take a bail for the prisoner's appearance in Oneida County for trial. Mr. S. C. Conable, counsel for the Sheriff of Oneida County, contended that His Honor, Justice SUTHERLAND, sitting at Chambers, had no power to take the bail; that the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Oneida County, at which the prisoner was indicted, being in session, he must be taken to that county to be bailed. Counsel referred to the R. S. Statutes and other authorities in support of his position. Mr. H. D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, contended that he could find authorities of a contrary character if he only had time, and the matter was postponed till Monday to enable him to do so.

The matter again coming up on Monday, and the counsel for the prisoner not producing any authorities except the statements of other attorneys as to what had heretofore been done in this and other counties, the Court said that he had consulted with his associates, Justices Barnard and Ingraham, and also Justice Potter, all of whom are of opinion that he had no power to take the bail, and that it had been so decided after full argument in this district in an important case; and thereupon he discharged the writ, and remanded the prisoner into the custody of the Sheriff.

Merchant, Conable & Elliott for the Sheriff; H. D. Townsend and Mr. Norton for the prisoner.

Action to Compel the Specific Performance of a Covenant to Repair.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY—NOV. 26.

Before Judge Brady.

Frederick W. Beck & Co. vs. *Michael Allison*.—Plaintiffs were the lessees of the store No. 44 Vesey-street, of which defendant was the owner, and which was destroyed by fire a few months since. The lease under which plaintiffs held contained a specific covenant on the part of defendant to repair all damages that might occur to the store from fire or otherwise. Since the destruction of the building they have refused to pay rent, and now ask for a perpetual injunction restraining defendant from collecting the rent, and that a receiver be appointed to receive the rents already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, and that the same be applied, under the direction of the receiver, to the repairing of the premises, and that the plaintiffs be awarded damages for the time during which they have been dispossessed of the building.

Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds:

1. That plaintiffs cannot come into a court of equity to compel the specific performance of a covenant where they have broken the covenant themselves, as they have in this case by their refusal to pay rent.

2. That a court of equity never decrees the specific performance of a covenant to rebuild, but remits the party to his remedy at law.

The Court declined to grant the motion for a dismissal of the complaint on its present impression of the law governing the case, and defendant's counsel said that they had an independent defence, the facts of which would be developed in the testimony.

The trial of the cause on the merits then proceeded and the examination of witnesses had not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Bowdoin, Larocque and Barlow for plaintiffs; Benedict & Boardman for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A THIEF BY INTENTION.

George Van Ness pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 18th of October last he forced aside the window shutter, then broke a pane of glass in the window of the premises occupied as a liquor-store, No. 42 Market-street, and gaining access to the interior of the establishment in this manner, was found secreted under the counter. When he was arrested he told the officer, so says the affidavit, that he intended to steal cigars, money and rum to the value of $455. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

A BAD LODGER TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

Thomas Madigan pleaded guilty of the grand larceny of money. Thomas was a lodger in the house of Mary Jane Helenstine, No. 12 Mulberry-street. On the 8th of November Mary Jane went out to purchase some kerosine oil with which to fill the lamps; when she went out she left Thomas in the house, and when she came back he was drawing on his boots; and when he had drawn on his boots he left. Soon after his departure Mary Jane thought the bed looked somewhat mussed, and remembering that she had some money hidden away in the bed, she looked, when lo! she discovered that Thomas had taken from the bed $548. Thomas could not see any way out of it, especially as he had more money than he could account for easily, and so he was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

AN INCAUTIOUS THIEF.

James Farley pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money. On the 1st of October, Michael Cotter, of No. 620 Second-avenue, lost his gold watch, chain and money, all of the value of $161, without knowing positively who took them. Having made known his loss at the Station-house, Officer Wabold found James, the prisoner, who had the lost watch in his pocket. He could not tell a very satisfactory story about the watch, and Mr. Cotter identified it as his. The result was mortifying to James, who was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

A REAR HATCH-WAY.

John Hatch pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money. John had been in the employ of Robert Lightfoot, No. 200 Division-street, and on the 3d of October he entered the premises by a rear window, and stole from the room so entered an amount of money and a silver watch with gold chain. He was arrested on the 9th of October, at which time the watch was found in his possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

RUSCH-ING TO STATE PRISON.

Otto Rusch pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 4th of October he, without solicitation on the part of any person, took away from the premises of Edgar W. Starr, No. 46 Cortlandt-street, a chandelier and fifty-nine lamp-shades, all of the value of $94 37. Subsequently some of the goods stolen were found in Otto's trunk, and other portions of the feloniously appropriated stock were found elsewhere in his possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

CAUGHT BY A VIGILANT SERVANT-GIRL.

Judson Oliver pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; and so he might, for Bridget Coogan saw him and another man, who succeeded in getting away, busily engaged in canvassing the contents of the room on the third story of the house of William Mitchell, No. 8 Ninth-street, on the 20th of August last. Bridget was going up stairs at the time the enterprise was in progress, and saw the two thieves running about from one room to another on the upper story, and, of course, she called in a policeman, who arrested Judson Oliver. Wearing apparel of the value of $100 had been bundled up ready for removal, but was not carried off. Oliver was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

DREDGING A DREDGING-MACHINE.

John Bradford pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 5th of August he took from on board a floating dredging-machine, where he was cook, clothing and money of the value of $70, belonging to Lawrence Doyle, of No. 67 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, and from that time did not make his appearance on the machine. The property was missed at the same time as the thief, hence suspicion naturally rested on him, and when arrested he had two pawn tickets on his person which he had received in return for some of the stolen property. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

WORMS.

Morris Worms pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 1st of August last, he stole from the house No. 246 West Tenth-street bedding, wearing apparel and jewelry of the value of $291, the property of Harriet Wood, Charles W. Wood and Elizabeth C. Fenton. When arrested he admitted taking the property. Mr. Worms is a native of Natchez. All the property was recovered. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

AN EXPRESS THIEF.

Philip Reister pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He was hanging about the office of the New-Jersey Express Company, and seeing a trunk, the property of Edward R. Threbold, set aside for delivery, deliberately put it on his shoulder and was walking away with it, when he was arrested. The trunk contained female clothing to the value of $62. He was remanded for sentence.

SEEKING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Simon Katz pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the 10th of July last, being in quest of employment, the prisoner visited Conrad Possner, of No. 83 Eldridge-street, and obtained the material with which to make twenty-four black satinet coats, of the value of $190. After taking it away he did not return at the stipulated time, nor for a long time thereafter—indeed, not till he was arrested. He was remanded for sentence.

A POLICEMAN ON THE LOOKOUT.

Conrad Smith and John Tucker pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 28th of October they relieved John Mitchell, of No. 20 City Hall-place, of his watch-chain of the value of $30. Mr. Mitchell was unaware of the loss, but Officer Michael White, of the Eleventh Precinct, was watching the operations of the two thieves, and saw the chain handed from one to the other with an adroitness and in a manner which left no doubt as to their character. He arrested them, and Mr. Mitchell identified his chain. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Ellen Shaw, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

Joseph Sanguinis, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

John H. Lambert, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appearing for the People. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Patrick Connors, James McNally, Joseph Hund.

The People vs. Jas Brady—robbery first degree.

The People vs. Paul Christensen—feloneous assault and battery; two cases.

The People vs. Manuel Cortez—false pretences.

The People vs. Henry Miller—grand larceny.

The People vs. John P. Higgins—grand larceny.

The People vs. Christina Schurter—grand larceny; two cases.

The People vs. Henry Klemme—grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. Beherns—grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. H. Turnbull—grand larceny.

The People vs. Chas. Marshall—grand larceny and burglary.

The People vs. Samuel R. Hoggett—burglary third degree.

The People vs. Michael Dorsey—burglary third degree.

The People vs. A. Williams, F. Jerrold, J. Sullivan, John Brady.

The People vs. John Scott—burglary first degree and grand larceny.

The People vs. Christian Enkell—grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	112⅝	50 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74....C.	106	30 Adams Ex. Co	79
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	107	100 Smith & P. Gold	7⅛
4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	108¾	125 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	111
18,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	100 Mar. Pref	27
5,000 do	108	100 do........btwk	27
2,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	107	100 do........btwk	27⅛
15,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅞	100 do........btwk	27¼
5,000 do......3d Ser	104½	100 Boston W. P......s10	29⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	69	300 Canton Co	47
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68½	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	178⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s. New	57	400 N. Y. Central	110
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	87¾	100 Tol., W. & W	42⅜
3,000 do	88	50 Erie Railroad	72⅛
5,000 Missouri 6s	88	600 do	72⅝
4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan......R.	107	100 Hudson R. R.	120⅝
500 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	98½	700 Reading R.	113⅝
20,000 O. & M. C.	29¼	200 do	113⅞
50,000 do	29⅛	500 do......s30	113⅝
30,000 do......b30	29½	900 M. S. & N. I.	81½
10,000 O. & M. Pr. C.	82	1000 do	81⅝
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95⅛	800 Ill. Central R.	119
3,000 Erie 3d M.	98¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts	84¾
1,000 Chi. & Al. In. B.	93	200 do	85
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	84	20 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	112
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	101½	200 Chi. & N. W	41¾
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103	1400 do	41⅝
10 Union Bank	122	150 do	41⅞
5 Amer. Ex. Bk	114	000 Chi. & N. W. P.	72¼
18 Manhattan Bank	135	500 do......s30	72
10 Gallatin Nat. Bank	108	1000 do	72
100 West. U. Tel	47	1500 do	72
30 do	47⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol	112⅛
100 do	47¼	100 Chic. & R. Is.	104⅛
30 do	47⅜	900 do	104⅜
10 do	47⅛	300 do	104½
100 Wilkes. Coal	63	200 do	104⅝
200 Quick. Min	46½	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	104¾
100 do	46⅛	300 do	104⅞
100 do	46	600 do	105
200 do	46	100 Alt. & T. H.	40½
100 do	45⅞	300 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67
100 do	45¾	400 Mil. & St. P.	55
200 do	45⅝	500 Mil. & St. P. Pr	70
200 do	45	100 do	70⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81...R..	112⅝	100 N. Y. Cen	110¼
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅞	700 Erie Railroad	72⅞
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107	50 Erie R. Pr.	83
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	108⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R.	121
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	99⅞	300 Reading R.	114⅛
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅛	800 do	114⅛
10,500 do......3d Ser.	104⅞	100 do	114
1,000 Missouri 6s	88	500 Mich. Cen. R.	112¾
18,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c	69	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅞
4,000 do	68⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119⅝
30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅝	100 do	119⅞
100 Canton Co	47¾	100 H. & St. Jo	57
34 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	900 Chic. & N. W	42⅝
100 West. U. Tel	47¼	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	72¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	46	100 do	72⅝
100 Mariposa Pref	27	100 Chic. & R. I.	104⅞
100 do	27⅛	500 P., F. W. & C.	105
50 Pac. M. St. Co	179	500 Mil. & St. P.	55⅜
		500 Mil. & St. P. Pr	72½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109	50 Erie R. Pr	84
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106⅞	100 Hud. R. R.	121½
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108¼	200 Reading R.	114¼
1,500 do	108⅛	500 do	113⅞
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100	300 do	114½
5,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	83¼
3,000 do	105¼	400 do	83⅜
5,000 do......3d Ser.	105½	300 Tol., W. & W.	43
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68	200 Ill. Cen	119½
30,000 O. & M. Cer	29⅝	50 do	120
50,000 do	29¾	400 Clev. & P. R.	86
20,000 do	29⅞	1000 Chic. & N. W	42¾
200,000 do	29⅞	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	73
100 Canton Co.	39	550 do	73⅛
200 Quicksilver	48	100 do	73¼
300 West. U. Tel.	46½	400 Cleve. & Tol	113
100 Mar. Min. Co.	47⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	105
200 Mar. Pref......btwk	13	200 do	105⅛
100 At. Mail St. C.	27¼	500 do	105¼
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	108	300 P. F. W. & C.	105⅛
50 do......b30	178⅛	200 do	105⅜
30 N. Y. Cen	179¼	100 do	105½
100 do	110⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	56
200 do	110½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	73½
100 Erie R.	110⅝	50 Chicago & Alt.	110½
500 do	73⅛	100 do	111
	73⅛	10 do	113

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Cum. Coal	69¾	300 M. So. & N. I.	81⅛
100 do......b3	69⅞	200 do	81¼
200 do	70	100 do......s10	81⅛
100 do......c	70	100 do......c	81⅛
200 do	69⅞	300 do	81⅜
300 do	69¾	800 Ill. Cen. R.	118½
300 Canton Co.	47	100 do......b3	119
100 Mar. Pref	27	100 do	118¾
100 do......c	27⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	84½
100 West. U. Tel.	46¼	100 Mil. & St. P.	55
100 do	46⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	112¼
200 New-York Cen....s3	109⅞	200 do	112⅛
100 do......b3	110	200 Chi. R. I. & P....c	104⅛
100 do......b10	110	200 do	104
500 do	110	300 do	104¼
100 do	109⅞	200 do......b3	104¼
100 do......c	109⅞	300 do......c	104
200 Reading R......c	113⅝	100 Chi. & N. W	41⅝
500 Erie R.	71⅞	100 do......b3	41¾
400 do......b3	72	800 do......c	41⅛
600 do	71¾	600 do......c	41
400 do......b3	71⅞	400 do	41⅛
200 do......c	71⅝	300 do	41¼
700 do......b3	71¾	300 do......s3	41⅛
800 do......c	71¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	71¼
200 Tol., W. & W	42¼	300 do	71⅜
400 P., F. W. & C....x-d	104⅞	200 do	71⅛
200 do......s3	104½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pr.	27½	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	85
100 do......s3	27½	400 do......s3	85
200 West. U. Tel....b3	47¼	300 do......b10	85⅛
100 do	47⅜	100 do	85¼
100 do	47¼	1200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	112¾
100 do	47⅛	200 do......b10	112⅞
100 do......c	47	200 do......c	112¾
200 Erie R......c	72¾	100 Chi. R. I. & P....c	104⅞
800 do	72¼	200 do......b3	105
200 do......b10	72⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	42⅝
400 do......s3	72¾	300 do	42⅜
200 do......b3	72⅞	800 Chic. & N. W. Pr	72⅝
600 do	72⅞	100 do......c	72⅛
500 Reading R.	114	200 do......b3	72¾
300 do	114⅛	300 do	72¾
500 M. S. & N. I.	82½	100 P., F. W. & C....x-d	105
100 do......s3	82¼	100 do	105⅛
100 do	82½	100 do	105¼
200 do......c	82⅝	100 do......c	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co.	48	400 Clev. & Tol	113
800 Mar. Min. Pref	27	600 do	113¼
100 do	27¼	400 do	113⅜
50 West. U. Tel.	48	500 do......b10	112½
600 do	47¾	200 do......b3	113⅛
200 do......b3	47⅛	400 Chi. & R. I. R....s3	104⅜
100 do......s3	47¼	800 do	104⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	110⅝	200 do......b5	104¾
100 do......b3	110¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	55½
800 Erie Railroad	73½	400 do	55¾
1800 do	73⅝	400 Chic. & N. W	42⅛
400 do......s3	73⅝	200 do......b10	42⅜
1200 do......s3	73½	200 do......b3	42⅝
400 do......s3	73⅜	200 do	42⅝
200 do......b3	73½	500 do......b3	42⅞
500 Reading R.	114½	300 do......s3	42¾
400 do......b3	114⅛	1100 do	42⅞
200 do......s10	114¼	1200 do......b3	43
100 Ill. Cen. R.	119½	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	73
500 do	119¼	200 do......b5	72⅞
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛	200 do	72⅞
400 do	83	400 do......s3	72¾
100 do......b3	83	200 P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	105½
200 do......s3	82⅞	200 do	105⅝
100 do......b10	83	100 do	106
300 do	82⅞	100 do	106⅛
600 Clev. & Pitts	86	200 do	106¼
200 do......b5	86⅛	200 do	106
200 do......s15	86	500 do	106½
400 do	86⅛	200 do	106⅝
500 do	86¼	300 do	106⅝
200 do......b10	86¼		

MONDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$5,417,985
Decrease in Specie	308,259
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	3,761,418
Decrease in Deposits	8,477,586
Increase in Circulation	127,916

	Nov. 25, 1865.	Nov. 24, 1866.	Nov. 17, 1866.
National Capital	$9,478,500	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	71,207,700	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	225,345,177	267,920,415	273,338,390
Gold and Gold Notes	12,343,542	15,202,865	15,511,124
Other L. Tend'r	49,997,271	62,359,254	66,120,361
Deposits	178,568,073	213,414,984	221,892,570
Circulation	15,340,528	31,361,418	31,233,502
In Sub-Trea'y.	68,180,049	102,638,169	96,367,976

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

Merchants'	$738,818	Mercantile	$482,276
Mer. Exchange	453,569	Republic	665,300
Commerce	5,873,080	St. Nicholas	757,012
Ocean	797,795	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,887,755	Continental	550,323
Central	1,647,671	Importers'	505,016
Mechanics'	558,917	Ninth	940,311
New-York	869,699	First	446,639
M. Association	307,462	Am. Exchange	987,967
Metropolitan	1,337,533	Gallatin	498,296
Commonwealth	211,927	Citizens'	130,908
Leather	175,285	Union	445,250
N. America	331,332	Chatham	130,515
Irving	197,350	Shoe & Leather	894,400
Tradesmen's	697,750	Hanover	292,626
Phœnix	292,755	N. Y. Exchange	268,477
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T.	175,000
Butchers & D.	240,890	Atlantic	98,222
Seventh Ward	176,585	Pacific	127,942
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	84,050
Tenth	912,100		

Total 45 National Banks	$31,208,287
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	153,131
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 24	$31,361,418
On previous report, Nov. 17	31,233,502
Increase in circulation	$127,916

The heavy liquidation in the Bank movement last week, as shown on the present Statement, has wrought a favorable turn in the Money market. The reverse effect was anticipated by some parties on the Stock Exchange; but they evidently overlooked the fact that the advance in the rate of Money to 7 ℘ cent. and the reported scarcity of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes in New-York, which produced this change of rate, almost immediately reversed the tide of Currency *to* this market. The probability is that the present average of Legal-Tender Money in Bank is a rising one, and that the succeeding Weekly statement will show a moderate gain, in place of the decline through the last two or three weeks.

The demand from the Brokers for money to-day is moderate, as compared with last week. The rate is 7 ℘ cent. when loans are applied for, and 6 ℘ cent. when lenders voluntarily leave their balances with the Stock and Money firms of the Street. There was probably as much actual business to-day at the lower as the outside rate. The general report as to the supply of Money at the close of the day was of ease at from 6 to 7 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 138⅞, and soon advanced to 139@139⅛ before the hour of noon. Later in the day there was an increased demand and a strong inclination to speculate on the firmness in Exchange, the returning ease in Money and some political rumors relating to the Mexican question. To the last we attach less importance than to the ease with which the speculators for a fresh rise in the Gold Room are now able to carry over their balances. Money is not only easier than last week, but a very considerable *short* interest is supposed to have been made since the price fell below 141 @140 ℘ cent., partly on the exaggerated rumors of large sales from the Treasury Office. The demand for Exchange for the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday also assisted the rise. The rates on London were 109¼@109½ ℘ cent.

The public funds were firm to-day, and in active request on nearly all descriptions, at the full rates of Saturday. The Railway market in the Stock Exchange was not only active, but on the advance from 1 to 2½ ℘ cent., and the confidence in the recovery from the panic depression of last week, gained strength from the opening of dealings to the close of the Second Boards in the afternoon. Erie, Michigan Southern, Reading, Northwest Preferred, Rock Island and Fort Wayne, were the apparent favorites with buyers, while New-York Central and Toledo more than retained the advance of Saturday. The Miscellaneous Shares were also on the recovery, with a considerable business done in Quicksilver, Mariposa, Western Telegraph, &c.

After the adjournment of the Second Boards the Public Funds continued firm, and the Railway speculation animated. The sales of Gold were 140⅛@140⅜ ℘ cent. The Brokers reported an easy market for Money at the close of the day, and some of the Bank Officers of the Street express the belief that 6 ℘ cent. will be the rule of the Street before the close of the present week. The following Stock quotations were made at 5 o'clock, the Railways firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	42	43⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109	109	N. West Pref	71⅞	73
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	106	Rock Island	103⅞	104⅞
N. Y. Central	110¼	112	Fort Wayne	104⅞	106⅛
Erie	71⅞	73¼	Cumb'land Coal	68	68
Hudson	121¾	120½	Quicksilver	46⅛	46¼
Reading	113⅞	114½	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	48⅛
Mich. Southern	81¼	82⅞	Mariposa Pref	26⅜	27⅞
Illinois Central	119⅛	119⅞	Ohio Certificates	29	30
Pittsburgh	84½	85⅞	American Gold	138⅞	140⅜
Tennessee 6s	68¾	68½	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Hanover	109
Phenix	108	People's	125
Butchers' & Drovers'	127	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	115	Shoe and Leather	113
American Exchange	114	Continental	101
Pacific	160	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Chatham	140	Park	150
Bank of the Republic	115	Central National	112
Bank of N. America	112	Fourth National	108

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	97	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	98½
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort	102½
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	97	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Chi. & Al. income	93
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	75
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	91
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Peninsula R.R. bonds	81
Mich. Cn. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st m	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80		

The transfers of the Registered United States Stocks of 1881, six per cents of 1874 and 1871 five per cents, and of the new Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, will close at Washington on 30th November—Friday next. The holders of the First Series of 7.30 per cent. Treasury Notes, desiring to convert into the Consolidated 5-20s between the 1st December and 1st January, are advised that if they prefer the Registered Stock to the Coupon Bonds of the Consolidated Stock, they can make their conversions at the Treasury Office here, with the Currency interest on their 7.30s calculated up to 31st December, but will have to await the reopening of the transfers at Washington on 1st January before receiving their Stock. The conversions into Consolidated Coupon Bonds will go on as usual, and the Bonds will be delivered at once. These Bonds, if desired, can hereafter be exchanged for Registered Stock by sending them to the Register of the Treasury at Washington.

At the American Bureau of Mines in Exchange-place there was on exhibition to-day a mass of Gold of the weight of 128 pounds avoirdupois from Colorado. It was extracted and moulded into form for transportation to New-York from the mine of the Smith and Parmlee Gold Mining Company, near Denver City. It is four-fifths pure Gold, of a fineness equal to $17 the ounce, and one-fifth silver. The whole value is about $33,000 at the Assay Office, in Gold. The Eastern Division of the Pacific Union Railroad, now within 252 miles of Denver, will be completed to the Colorado Mines in the course of the next year; which prospect, we learn at the Bureau, has greatly encouraged the Colorado miners.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first ten months of 1865 and 1866 compare as follows:

1866	$2,077,914
1865	2,017,159

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad during the same period were:

1865	$1,648,368
1866	1,640,691

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the third week of November was:

1866	$37,383 70
1865	26,432 57

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 23, says:

"The transactions of the State Treasury Department during the fiscal year of 1866, which closed on the 15th of this month, were not so heavy as during the preceding one of 1865. Still they were quite large, as will be seen by the following recapitulation of its receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

General Revenue Fund	$1,508,420 29
Canal Fund	59,148 10
Sinking Fund	2,629,580 64
State Common School Fund	1,412,078 62
Soldiers' Allotment Fund	59,812 63
State Military Fund	401,805 15
Soldiers' Relief Fund	2,181,563 57
Soldiers' Claims Fund	99,837 59
National Road Fund	24,127 29
Bank Redemption Fund	4,291 38
District School Library Fund	83 15—$8,380,748

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Revenue Fund	$1,330,916 80
Canal Fund	46,874 47
Sinking Fund	2,074,879 97
State Common School Fund	1,353,280 20
Soldiers' Allotment Fund	57,267 73
State Military Fund	360,285 36
Soldiers' Relief Fund	2,017,851 46
Soldiers' Claims Fund	85,942 29
National Road Fund	21,719 13
Bank Redemption Fund	1,279 32—$7,359,496 73
Balance Nov. 15, 1866	$1,021,251 68

A comparison of the above table with the Treasurer's report for 1865, will show a decrease of $4,865,420 70, in receipts, and $5,130,586 51 in disbursements, and an increase of $265,165 76 in the balance on hand.

The following funds show decreases in receipts as compared with 1865:

General Revenue	$745,007 68
Soldiers' Allotment	5,129,483 03
Soldiers' Claims	127,735 42
National Road	5,704 04
Canal Bank, Cleveland	547 77
Seneca County Bank	610 29
City Bank, Cincinnati	1,549 39
Total	$6,010,637 62

The increases in receipts are as follows:

Canal Fund	$11,422 10
Sinking Fund	704,717 35
Common School Fund	71,139 29
State Military Fund	197,223 49
Soldiers' Relief Fund	160,208 89
Bank Redemption Fund	505 75—$1,145,216 87
Net decrease, as above stated	$4,865,420 75

In the following funds the decrease of disbursements are:

General Revenue	$548,315 16
Soldiers' Allotment	5,077,536 30
State Military	26,311 89
Soldiers' Claims	124,789 43
National Road	3,369 79
Canal Bank, Clev land	547 77
Seneca County Bank	610 29
City Bank, Cincinnati	1,549 39
Total	$5,783,030 02

There are increases in disbursements as follows:

Canal Fund	$36,196 57
Sinking Fund	478,627 80
Common School Fund	67,434 26
Soldiers' Relief Fund	69,346 56
Bank Redemption Fund	833 32— 652,443 51
Net decrease in disbursements	$5,130,685 51

It will be noticed from the above exhibit that the disbursements from the General Revenue fund were nearly $550,000 less in 1866 than they were during the preceding year of 1865. This showing reflects great credit upon our State officials, as it should be remembered that that fund is devoted to payment of the general expenses of the State Government, and the decrease in disbursements from it indicates the amount of economy they have practiced.

The receipts into the Treasury and the disbursements therefrom for the past seven years were as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1860	$4,031,147 55	$3,959,071 48
1861	5,657,727 88	5,524,564 72
1862	6,512,807 14	6,029,566 98
1863	6,313,614 00	5,361,687 00
1864	8,710,139 82	6,706,471 70
1865	13,246,169 16	12,490,083 24
1866	8,389,748 41	7,359,496 73

The large excess in the amounts for 1865 is owing to the Soldiers' Allotment Fund, as over $5,000,000 were collected during that year from the Ohio soldiers in the field and camp, and transmitted through State and County Treasuries to their families and friends at home, while in 1866 the amount was less than $60,000.

The finances of the State are certainly in an excellent condition. The State debt is being rapidly reduced, and the expenses of the State Government are being curtailed, consequently the taxes are becoming lighter, which will be a source of great satisfaction to tax payers."

Mr. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, will pay in gold on maturity, Dec. 1, the interest coupons of the 6 ℘ cent. mortgage bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"It has often been asked if the reports of the daily receipts of grain in New-York, as published in the papers of that city, are to be relied on as correct. We are unable to answer this question; but the figures showing the shipments hence by the tows on three consecutive days differ widely with the receipts published in the New-York papers for three consecutive days, allowing plenty of time for the arrival of the tows at New-York.

SHIPPED BY TOWS.

	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley
Nov. 17	30,700	73,200	7,600	80,000	86,000
Nov. 18	39,550	27,000	15,600	61,800	93,000
Nov. 19	54,050	99,600	9,100	80,100	172,930
Total	124,300	199,800	32,300	221,900	352,000

REPORTED RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK.

	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
Nov. 20	17,800	1,400	100	[illegible]	86,400
Nov. 21	12,400	15,400	16,200	7,700	36,900
Nov. 22	23,600	32,300	15,500	84,200	[illegible]
Total	53,800	49,100	31,800	101,400	159,600

If the figures reported as the receipts of Grain at New-York are used as a basis on which to estimate stock in store, it would seem that the figures recently put forth as giving the quantity of Grain in store might admit of some additions."

The New-Orleans papers hail as a sign of returning prosperity the large quantities of Flour and other Western produce coming down the Mississippi once more *en route* for the Atlantic States. The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says:

"The organization of regular through freight will bring tonnage into our port, both from the Northwest and from the Eastern coast cities. This through freight will bring with it immense local supply distributed from New-Orleans throughout the surrounding territory. It will cheapen this way freight greatly. It will also bring tonnage from abroad, and so cheapen freights on foreign exports and imports:

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this office. Under the amended Revenue Law of July 13, 1866, a teachers' certificate or license issued by a City Superintendent or County Examiner of Public Schools, in his official capacity, does *not* require a stamp.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18,878 bbls. Flour, 53,227 bushels Wheat, 30,200 bushels Corn, 45,632 bushels Barley, 33,050 bushels Oats, 5,600 bushels Malt, 23,510 bushels Rye, 1,703 bbls. Pork, 576 pkgs. Lard, 558 pkgs. Cut Meats, 582 pkgs. Beef and 325 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at former rates, closing firmly at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been dull and nominal in price, though toward the close there was some revival of inquiry for lots wanted by the trade. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and buoyant, closing tamely. Middlings at 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,100 bales, against receipts of 82 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	......
Receipts preceding week	25,556
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	18,832
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	63,848
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	137,982
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	522,731
Exports since Nov. 1	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	17,166
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	58,212
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	339,019
Estimated stock on hand here	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	135,000
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	2,671,043
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	328,000
	356,000

COAL—Has been in very moderate demand at previous quotations. The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, reports: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 60,504 12; by canal, 32,717 00; for the week, 93,221 12 tons, against 99,233 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	1866. Week.	1866. Total.	In.&D
P. & R. R. R.	63,537	2,724,521	60,505	3,365,929	641,408
Schuylkill Canal	35,696	942,735	32,717	1,231,570	288,835
L. Valley R. R.	38,071	1,307,837	34,771	1,670,992	363,155
Lehigh Canal	31,228	821,649	22,742	1,003,778	182,129
Scranton South	21,415	615,416	23,173	951,879	336,463
Scranton North	10,461	211,197	9,776	383,408	172,211
Penn. C. Co.					
By Railroad	15,981	458,669	18,173	426,763	d31,906
By Canal	1,540	40,731	824	24,784	d15,947
Delaware & Hud.	28,340	661,447	29,375	1,220,019	558,572
Wyoming South	......	304,744	......	437,052	132,308
Wyoming North	......	......	......	87,768	87,768
Shamokin	16,153	409,099	17,512	503,573	94,474
Treverton	921	20,908	925	47,891	26,983
Short Mount	3,458	66,859	3,826	94,426	27,567
Franklin County	......	54,996	......	32,747	d22,249
Broad Top	......	274,956	......	213,319	d61,637
Grand Total	266,791	8,916,784	251,219	11,896,868	

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate business transacted in State and Western Flour to-day. The principal receivers have been unwilling to make any material concessions in prices of desirable lots. Some of the more needy holders made an irregular reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., chiefly on the inferior grades of Western, the supply of which is largely in excess of the current requirements of buyers. Sales our last 6,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$9 85, common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 90@$10 70; fair to choice do. do., at $10 75@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@ 9 85
Extra State	9 90	@10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 60	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 40	@11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 60	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 40@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 55@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in slack demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 75 ℘ bbl. Sales 220 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $5 85 @$6 for Jersey, $5 90 for City, $6 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN.—The inquiry for Wheat to-day has been very moderate, and chiefly from export buyers, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel in prices of inferior and common qualities of Spring, which have been most freely offered. There has been no business of moment transacted in Winter Wheat, which is for the most part nominal in price. Sales since our last, 24,000 bushels, including common No. 3 to No. 1 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 40 and Amber State at $2 90@$3 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in less request at lower and declining prices. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels at $1 24½@$1 26 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 24½ in store; $1 05 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 05@1 08 for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in limited request at declining prices. Sales 1,600 bushels State at $1 28 ℘ bushel. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, partly for export at $1@$1 05, chiefly at $1 for Canada West, in bond; $1 20@$1 35, the latter a fancy price; for do. free, $1 05@$1 08 for two-rowed State, $1 20 for four-rowed do., and 90c. for unsound Western ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. We quote Chicago at 62c.@64c., Milwaukee at 62c.@65c., and State at 67c. ℘ bushel: sales 40,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 35@$1 45 ℘ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store Nov. 26, at

	New-York and Brooklyn.	Buffalo.
Wheat, bushels	1,049,327	178,000
Corn, bushels	2,930,892	75,000
Rye, bushels	396,527	9,000
Barley, bushels	1,513,504	47,000
Oats, bushels	1,983,980	98,000
Malt bushels	63,975	
Peas, bushels	22,515	4,000

HAY—North River bale is in rather better request and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c. @55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in request at full rates.

MOLASSES—Is dull, to-day, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35 @$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 45, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in very limited request, closing at 21c.@22c. for Crude; 33c.@36c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually quiet to-day, opening more firmly but closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $21 81@$22, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $22, cash; and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and depressed at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 256 packages. Bacon has been quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 12c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. Sales, 60 boxes. Lard has been in fair demand, partly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,140 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12c.@13¾c., and small lots at 13⅞c.@14c. ℘ lb. Beef is in less demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 275 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams have been in more liberal supply and depressed in price, closing at $26@$34, the latter a fancy price for very choice, ℘ bbl. Sales, 280 bbls. The cold weather has led to an increased business in Dressed Hogs, which have suddenly advanced to 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Butter is very quiet at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 8c.@17¼c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	23	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Sales since our last 210 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@11½c., and 265 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull at 13⅝c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 74,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c., and 46,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at about previous prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 11,000 bushels Barley and Oats at 4¾d. ℘ bushel. For London, 5,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d. ℘ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York, have recommended that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart, and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to God for all his mercies during the past year.

In cheerful obedience to a custom which I sincerely hope will always be continued and honored, I call upon the people of the City of New-York, to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives, and on that day, with great humility and heartfelt gratitude, to render thanks to their Heavenly Father for all his blessings.

I shall not attempt to enumerate them, they are countless and boundless. While rendering praise and thanksgiving, let us also fervently pray that God, in His wisdom and mercy, will lead the nation in safety through all the perils which endanger it, and make us in His own good time, a happy and united people.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NO. 32 EAST 30TH-ST.—Usual exercises at the Chapel at 2½ and 7 o'clock P. M.; also at the several schools at the time of gathering.

The friends of this institution are specially invited to be present.

Over a thousand children will dine at the Home and its industrial schools on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, viz.:

WEDNESDAY—11½ A. M., School No. 5, No. 1,295 Broadway, near 35th-st.—dine over 200.

THURSDAY—At 4½ P. M., the long tables will be filled at the Home, No. 32 East 30th-st.

FRIDAY—School No. 2, at 11 A. M., at No. 222 West 40th-st.—dine over 200.

FRIDAY—School No. 4, No. 15 Tompkins-st., near Broome, at 12 M.—dine 200.

Visitors cordially welcomed.

Gifts of food, clothing, &c., which are much needed, will be gratefully received.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the due observance of this annual festival at Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. Exercises in chapel commence at 2 o'clock, and the children's dinner will be served at 4 o'clock. The friends of the institution are invited to be present. All subscriptions and donations intended for this institution, should, to prevent mistakes, be carefully directed to Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery. By order of the Board of Managers. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.

LOST—Yesterday morning, on the cars from Washington City or between Jersey City depot and No. 96 Henry-st., Brooklyn, via the Fulton Ferry, or in a Greenwood car, a PAPER PARCEL containing a memorandum book, several letters and $100 in greenbacks or bank notes. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to JOHN K. STIMSON & CO., Insurance Brokers, No. 72 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co. OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,330,000. In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, *adopted and aided by the* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 30th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense and Government tax, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1 Wardell's patent saw-bench, with saws complete.
50,000 face brick.
60,000 hard burnt brick.
10,000 fire brick.
150 bbls. Thomaston lime.
2 bundles galvanized iron.
3 bundles Russian sheet-iron.
20 sheets 18-lb. Brazier's copper.
200 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, heavy; 6 lengths of inch iron water-pipe, heavy.
10 feet 6-inch and 5 feet 8-inch iron sleeves.
1,500 pieces 1½-inch spruce plank, 10 inches wide.
20,000 feet B. M. white pine plank, 2-inch, No. 1.
20,000 cubic feet rough cut Eastern granite.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
100 gallons Turpentine.
100 gallons boiled linseed oil.
1,000 lbs. white lead, in oil.
4,500 superficial feet 3-inch Southern yellow pine plank.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

100 bbls. charcoal.
575 bolts cotton canvas, No. 2 to No. 10.
500 lbs. cotton twine.
100 bbls. Thomaston lime.
100 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,350 feet iron wire rope, hemp centre, No. 9, 2½ inches
400 lbs. sheet brass, assorted.
12 scaling tools—Garvin & Farley's.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURRAS, CLAUS PUCHHAFER, Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.

Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, Executors.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of EUGENE HOLLINGWOOD, convicted at the Court of Sessions of assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mr. John Gilbert, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. A. W. Young, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. George Holland, Mrs. John Sefton.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera. THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, Newton, Gotthold, Davidge, Leffingwell, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THREE FAST MEN, DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera, ERNANI.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Handel's Oratorio, SAMSON, by the Cecilian Choir.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Humorous Lecture by Mr. De Cordova, MISS BRIGGS—(strong-minded)—HER COURTSHIP.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches are to Nov. 26. Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland, and the national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

It is rumored that a Republican conspiracy has been discovered at Paris.

A Consul-General for Prussia is to be located in this City.

Fighting has been resumed in Candia, and the Turkish forces have suffered severe losses.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Havana on Sunday the 18th inst., with Gen. SHERMAN, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL and other gentlemen connected with the Mission to Mexico on board. On their arrival they were fêted by the citizens, and received many attentions from the authorities. Gen. SHERMAN and party were at the opera on Sunday and Monday evenings, and at the grand review in honor of the Queen's birthday, afterward partaking of a grand banquet at the palace. They were to proceed on their voyage the following Friday.

While off Cape Hatteras the *Susquehanna* fell in with two boats, containing a portion of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Kingfisher*, from Baltimore for Charleston. The *Kingfisher* sprung a leak on the morning of the 11th. Notwithstanding the exertions of the crew and passengers, and the able seamanship of the Captain, the water kept gaining, and the passengers and crew were compelled to abandon the ship on the morning of the 15th, being so fortunate as to be rescued soon after by the *Susquehanna*. The first boat lowered from the ill-fated steamer, containing four seamen, drifted to windward, and it is supposed that a schooner bearing southwest picked them up.

Hon. DANIEL R. MAGRUDER, Judge of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, Md., was on Saturday brought before U. S. Commissioner BROOKS, on the charge of non-compliance with the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, by refusing to take or allowing the testimony to be given of a colored woman in a civil case, in which he delivered a lengthy opinion sustaining the objections to the reception of the testimony of the colored woman, on the ground that the laws of the State did not allow, where one of the parties to a suit was white, a negro to testify in the case against the white person, and declaring that this act of Congress was unconstitutional. It is expected that the case will be heard at an early day before Judge GILES, and then appealed to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. If it takes this course it will present a test question as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill.

Lieut. GEORGE A. ARMES has been highly commended by his commanding officer, Maj.-Gen. COOK, for his management of a cavalry expedition sent from Fort Sedgwick in pursuit of a party of Sioux Indians, who had driven off several head of stock. The Lieutenant was sent, with twenty-five cavalrymen, in pursuit, marched ninety-eight miles in one day, from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M., crossing at night two wide rivers, the forks of the Platte, and fell upon a superior force of Indians, killing or wounding nearly all of them, and capturing twenty-two of their horses. He also burned their camp, and brought safely away most of the stolen stock.

At Boston, on Sunday evening, Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Jr., was attacked by two men, who struck him three times with a slung-shot or other weapon on the back and top of the head, and wounded him severely. The robbers cut his overcoat through on his left breast in order to get his pocket-book, and grabbed at and broke the chain of his watch, but managed to get neither, having been scared off by the master of a Nova Scotia vessel who fortunately came along just in season to prevent the robbery.

The new bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, Md., on the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, was formally opened yesterday. The structure elicited the admiration of the invited guests, among whom were many practical railroad men and bridge builders. It has cost one and a half millions. Its completion will be hailed with satisfaction by a large portion of the traveling public.

The Republican Committee at New-Orleans has passed resolutions petitioning Congress to impeach the President and appoint a provisional governor for Louisiana.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Annapolis has been permanently organized, and a constitution and rules adopted for its government. It is proposed to open their rooms to strangers, and to those residents who will identify themselves with it. A library of choice reading, and the leading daily journals, magazines, periodicals, &c., religious and secular, will be provided.

Our Government has taken steps to arrest the Coolie trade. Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, commanding the *Sacramento*, sailed a few days since for China, carrying with him full instructions from the State Department to look into the Coolie trade, and after a thorough examination, report all the facts to his Government, with a view to early amelioration, if not entire suppression of this traffic, &c.

The feud between the Sophomores and Freshmen of the Rensselaer Polytechnic, assumed a somewhat remarkable phase one day last week. Some of the latter who had undergone what is known as the "smoking" process at the hands of the former ensnared a couple of their tormentors into a room and retaliated with such vigor as to compel them to promise better behavior in future.

The Boston *Journal* states that Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, in a lecture at Lewiston, Me., last Wednesday evening, said that President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD had known for more than a year that JOHN SURRATT had gone to Rome and enlisted in the Army of the Pope. This statement was made before the announcement that SURRATT had been demanded, given up and had escaped from custody.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphed on Sunday night that the French Minister had received informal advices direct from MAXIMILIAN, dated at Orizaba, stating that he had prepared the necessary letters of abdication with a view to ceremoniously endowing BAZAINE with the regency.

For several days past a panther has been prowling in the woods at Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., in the vicinity of Buskirk's Bridge. He has killed a number of sheep, and has been watched and seen several times. Parties have succeeded in tracking him, but have not been able to take him.

Judge DURELL, of the United States District Court in Louisiana, has expressed the opinion that under the fourteenth section of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill the agents of the Bureau have the right to arrest parties for maltreating or defrauding freedmen, when the civil courts refuse to act.

The Quebec *Chronicle* states that a gentleman who has during the last seven years been exploring the country on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, has discovered a vein of coal extending over a large district, as also copper, plumbago, steel and iron mines, with petroleum springs.

The Ohio Penitentiary has now eight hundred and eighty-two convicts confined within its walls, being about one hundred and fifty more than this time last year. There has been a steady increase in the number of inmates of the institution since the close of the war.

The Chicago lake tunnel was completed on Saturday. The centre lines from both ends coincided within nine and a half inches, while the floors of each tunnel join with a difference of one inch. This triangular computation is a great engineering feat.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have laid a cable in Vineyard Sound, connecting Holmes' with Woods' Hole. It is prepared also to extend telegraphic communication with Nantucket by a cable.

The English Government has presented Capt. WEBSTER, of the revenue cutter *Mahoning*, at Portland, with a fine gold chronometer and chain, in token of his services to British seamen in distress during last Winter.

JAMES H. R. WASHINGTON, of Macon, Ga., died on the 21st inst. For many years he was Agent of the Bank of the State of Georgia, was Mayor of the city several terms, and latterly he has filled the position of Postmaster of Macon.

The *McKeever* mare, well known to sporting men, was killed on Friday last, by being struck by a locomotive on the Erie Railroad, at East Hampton. The animal had escaped from her stable, and ran upon the track in front of the train.

The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff THOMPSON are about instituting a suit against Judge BOND and others for false imprisonment.

P. H. HERBERT, the agent of the Ghioni and Susini Opera Troupe, died very suddenly at New-Orleans, on the 20th inst.

JEFF. and JOSEPH DAVIS' plantations have been leased to an association of colored men.

LOCAL NEWS.

The investigation of the charges made against Comptroller BRENNAN by the Citizens' Association was commenced yesterday morning at Police Trial Chambers, before JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., a special referee appointed by the Governor for the purpose of conducting the investigation. A brilliant array of counsel was present in the interest of the State, the Citizens' Association and the Comptroller. Two witnesses only were examined, and no evidence of importance was elicited. The investigation will be continued to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a good day's work was done. GEORGE VAN NESS, JOHN HATCH and OTTO RUSCH were sentenced to the State Prison for three years each; THOS. MADIGAN and JAMES FARLEY were sent to State Prison for three years and six months; JUDSON OLIVER was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and JOHN BRADFORD was sent for two years. Four other prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The examination into the circumstances connected with the LORD bond robbery was resumed before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday. The testimony of Mr. THOMAS LORD, brother of the principal victim, and of Mr. THOMAS BARRON, a sharer in the loss, were taken. Some astounding facts were elicited as to the enormous fees retained by officers engaged in tracing the robbery to the guilty parties.

United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, held PATRICK REASON to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer a charge of engraving counterfeit fifty-cent plates.

Yesterday, Mr. J. R. WHITING, the Commissioner, appointed to take testimony in the case of Street Commissioner CORNELL, announced that Mr. CORNELL having resigned his office, the case had been abandoned.

RICHARD KELLY, Police Magistrate, was last evening nominated by acclamation, by the Regular Republican County Convention, as a candidate for Comptroller. Mr. KELLY had previously received the Radical nomination for the position.

Several illicit distilleries were seized by the revenue officers in Brooklyn during Saturday and Sunday, and several others are being watched.

The Board of Councilmen, having no quorum yesterday, adjourned to Monday next.

Gold advanced to 140⅜ ℔ cent. yesterday. Exchange firm at 109½. Money working easier. The public funds firm. The railway market advancing.

There was only a very moderate business transacted in produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour and grain were quoted lower. Hog products were firmer. Cotton was buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

There appeared to be a little more activity yesterday, at the cattle market, at the yards on One Hundredth-street, than there was one week ago; yet, it could not be said that the prices of beef have advanced. The arrivals of beef cattle for the weekly supply were heavy and a large proportion of many of the droves, consisted of well-fattened Western bullocks, many of which were sold for 16 cents per lb., net weight. There were but few extras offered. In several yards, there were more old cows, half-fattened oxen and bulls than any other kind of animals, all of which sold exceedingly slow and at low prices. The heavy arrivals, together with the large quantities of poultry received, will keep the prices of beef from advancing beyond the present rates. Great dullness prevails at the markets where milch cows are sold, and the receipt of milch cows are light with an indifferent demand. Transactions in calves are moderate, although there is a fair demand for fat calves. Sheep and lambs are moderate. The cold weather has been favorable for dealers in sheep. The supply for the week is fully equal to the demand. A good inquiry prevailed yesterday for fat sheep at remunerating rates; but there is really no marked improvement in prices. The swine market has been fluctuating during the past week. Some days there were more hogs then could be sold, while at other times there was not enough for the demand. Yesterday there was a fair demand and a short supply. Consequently the prices have improved a trifle.

A FRENCH ESTIMATE OF MR. SEWARD.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, writing Nov. 12, says: "In *La Liberté* of this evening there appears the first of a series of articles on 'Les hommes d'état et généraux Américains,' by ZAVIER EYMA. The sketch given of Mr. SEWARD's career is characteristic and highly interesting. His biographer truly remarks that his political career can scarcely be considered as less remarkable than that of his friend President LINCOLN, although he has not had '*le bénéfice de la tombe.*'"

The Abdication of Maximilian.

Whether the advancing shadow of SHERMAN's grim figure may have affected the imperial nerves of MAXIMILIAN, we cannot tell. Whether behind that shadow, his imperial eye fancied it beheld the apparition of a hundred thousand American soldiers, we do not know. But at all events, if it be true that he has abdicated the Mexican throne, it would seem that the act was very nearly cotemporaneous with his knowledge of the departure of Gen. SHERMAN from this country for Mexico.

There were reasons enough why MAXIMILIAN should abdicate independently of any action on the part of our Government. When the French bayonets which first raised, and for three years have upheld his throne, were withdrawn, it was perfectly sure the throne would fall. It was neither intrenched in the history of the people nor in their affections. He saw that neither native arms nor the native courage would support it. He was under no obligations to the Mexican people nor the French Government. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the power which forced him upon Mexico was as anxious to undo the deed as were the people upon whom he had been forced. NAPOLEON had been no less disappointed in the business than MAXIMILIAN. French hopes had been blasted as well as dynastic prospects. If one Emperor had failed to pacify the country internally, the other Emperor had failed to place its external or international relations upon a pacific basis. If one Emperor had been disappointed in his revenues, the other had been no less grievously disappointed in the same vital concern. In fact, the Imperial Government, as a whole, and in all its parts, had been such a pitiable, conspicuous, and ruinous failure, that the attempt to maintain it would have been at once a blunder, a crime, and a farce.

MAXIMILIAN is not a fool. It was assuredly a foolish act in him to mount a Mexican throne; and it was continued folly in him to remain there after he had learned the basis on which it necessarily rested. But, in taking the step originally, we have no doubt that along with the ambition which actuated him, there was a genuine desire to deliver from anarchy a people which had so long been its prey, and to confer the blessings of a fixed government and a legitimate dynasty upon a country which had so terribly suffered through pretenders and usurpers. In estimating MAXIMILIAN, we must remember the political ideas which came to him by his position and training in Austria. We must remember the blood in his veins and the facts of his life. He was no vulgar adventurer, like many of those who have been more successful in history. He was no falsifier or hypocrite to his convictions, like some others who have died in the purple to which they were not born. He was no needy organ-grinder seeking a chance to enrich himself, and no schemer pursuing his own ends at the expense of other's ruin. In leaving Austria, even to be an Emperor, he surrendered much to his convictions, and in resigning, as he did before going to Mexico, all right and claim to the Austrian succession and the imperial crown of the Hapsburgs, he showed his readiness to make sacrifices such as are in the power of few men in the world to make. Those who assail him personally as being guilty of a criminal part in the Mexican affair lose sight of the facts; but that the part was one of unconscious folly we imagine that he himself would now be very ready to acknowledge. It probably took him some considerable time to reach this conclusion, though one might think it must have begun to grow upon him very soon after he reached Mexico. But doubtless pride, obstinacy and other elements of the Hapsburg character then began to affect his determinations and plans, and he fixed his mind to adhere to his position till Fate itself should force him from it.

He has found out now that all the fates are against him. The Emperor who sent him has turned back upon him. The Pope who blessed his mission frowns at his course. The people, whose affections he hoped to inspire, still continue to turn their arms against him. The Great Republic looms up before his fancy as an enemy with menacing sword. Not a friend, of all his former friends, now stands by him. His domestic afflictions and the humilition of his house in Austria fill the cup of his woes. What could he do but abdicate with such honor as was possible, and leave a country and a continent where he had lost all and had nothing to hope for? The act comes late, but it is the wisest act he has done since he set foot on Mexican soil.

What effect such an act as the abdication of MAXIMILIAN is calculated to have on the further movements of the French in Mexico, or on our relations with that country and the Imperial or Napoleonic agents who are still there, remains to be seen. There is no reason whatever why it should interfere with the French evacuation. That was not made contingent on the movements of MAXIMILIAN, but was pledged to us on grounds entirely independent of such accidents. We see no reason whatever to doubt that it will be faithfully carried out in any event. We see every reason to believe that the letter of NAPOLEON's promise will be kept. And as for our own immediate dealings with Mexico, such an event as MAXIMILIAN's departure is of little consequence. Were he in the way of any purpose of ours, he would be brushed off without a moment's thought. But he could not, and *would not*, stand in our way. The Mexican question, therefore, stands very much as it did. We shall learn in a few weeks what SHERMAN has had to do with it, and what he has done with it.

AN EXPENSIVE MODE OF GOVERNMENT.—The revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, we take it, would barely serve to maintain the British Government constabulary force in that country; to say nothing of the standing army that is constantly needed to keep the public peace in disaffected districts. The Cable brings the intelligence to-day that the Queen's Government are now going to the expense of arming the police with breech-loading rifles—twelve thousand being furnished under one order, for that purpose. The system of wholesale arrests, too, has been revived, and the regular troops are held in readiness to meet any popular outbreak that may occur. It would surely seem to be a cheaper and safer way of governing in Ireland to try a measure or two of reform. There may be no absolute specific for the redress of what are called Irish grievances. But there are clear and palpable evils in the system of administration practiced there, which form at least reasonable ground of disaffection on the part of a majority of the people of Ireland. Until a remedy, or—if nothing more—a partial cure is found for these evils, there can be no permanent or satisfactory peace in Ireland. Mr. BRIGHT may not have hit upon a scheme of reform which is in all respects practicable; but he has shown that as an English Reformer, he comprehends the scope of the political difficulty in Ireland. And until a majority in the British Parliament come to realize the magnitude of the evil which has to be dealt with, the British Government can expect but little sympathy in its attempts to win the allegiance of the Irish people. Fenianism may turn out, like other agencies of Irish reform, a feeble enough and worthless enough thing; but the malady will remain and will grow, if Fenianism were dead and buried to-morrow. And no increase in the constabulary force, even armed with breech-loaders, will be found powerful enough to eradicate it.

False Pleas and False Hopes.

The fact that the Charleston *Mercury* has just awakened from a prolonged sleep, may in part explain its inability to comprehend the situation. It has just discovered that the proposed Amendment to the Constitution is unconstitutional, and therefore void. The non-representation of the South in Congress forms one point in the plea; and the other is the non-presentation to the Executive, for his approval, of the joint resolution proposing the Amendment. Neither of these points is strictly new, and neither is likely to exercise much influence upon the fate of the Amendment. The President, in his message of June 22, explicitly waived the objection which the *Mercury* now urges in his behalf; and the Secretary of State, by his direction, pursued the same course with the Amendment that he had pursued in regard to the amendment concerning the prohibition of Slavery—that is, transmitted it in due form to the Governors of the several States. What the President waived, surely the Charleston journalist may safely forego. Nor is the second objection—the unconstitutionality of the action of Congress during the absence of the Southern Senators and Representatives—one that will fare better. The States are out of the Union so far as Congressional representation is concerned; they are out by virtue of their own voluntary acts, and the question whether they may now come back without pledges, guarantees or conditions, is a question which the conquered rebels will not be allowed to decide.

There is, indeed, something refreshingly impudent in the appeal to the letter of the Constitution by those who made their theorizing the excuse for armed defiance, both to the Constitution and the Union. The scruples of loyalists are entitled to respect, and any suggestion they offer, looking to the more rigid constitutionalty of our action in the matter of restoration or reconstruction, should have careful consideration. But the plea of unconstitutionality, when emanating from enemies of the Government, has slight claims to reverence. Precisely the same objection was urged by precisely the same men to the war for the maintenance of national unity. They saw only unconstitutionality and usurpation in the employment of force to put down secession; they regarded the war itself, and the means resorted to by Congress and the Executive during its continuance, as flagrantly unconstitutional; and the recognition of their plea in relation to the Amendment would be equivalent to a recognition of the position held by the rebels throughout.

The *Mercury*, therefore, amuses itself with Rip Van Winkle fancies when it undertakes to destroy the Amendment by an abstract constitutional argument. The war has necessitated constitutional changes, and it is at least probable that the States which achieved victory will, in the meantime, keep in their own grasp the power of determining what these changes shall be, and how they shall be worked out. All this may seem rank heresy to gentlemen who, after fighting to destroy the Union, would now like to come back and govern the Union. But they have yet to learn that the Government which overcame them in the field does not intend to succumb to them in council. The lesson is not a pleasant one we admit; it is as nauseous as medicine to a querulous child; but the South must learn it, sooner or later.

The same delusion which leads the Charleston *Mercury* to lecture the country oracularly on constitutional restraints and obligations, impels the eccentric HENRY S. FOOTE to propound his plan of national deliverance. The Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor, and, as he styles himself, the "yet unpardoned rebel," builds his hopes of deliverance upon the authority of the classics. He conjures up JULIUS CÆSAR, fortifies himself behind QUINTILIAN, and cites MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO as the arbiter of the fortunes of the American Republic. CICERO is the great man whose words are to determine the conditions of restoration; and, under the shelter of his name, Mr. FOOTE proposes a National Convention, to be composed of North and South united, and to be intrusted with the task of solving the problem now uppermost in the mind of the country. Mr. FOOTE forgets that the loyal States will not surrender their vantage ground, won after an exhaustive struggle, and the right use of which is essential to the peace and greatness of the nation. To withhold the privilege of consultation from States whose ratification is invited may not be strictly logical. War itself is not an exercise of pure reason, and the problems growing out of war are not always after the manner of Euclid. Hence it is possible that Congress and the people at its back may irreverently disregard CÆSAR and CICERO, turn a deaf ear to the wise whispers of Mr. FOOTE, and adhere tenaciously to the methods and conditions of settlement already promulgated.

THE RUMORS OF INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE.—Looking to the London quotations of British and United States Securities, there appears, as yet, no sign whatever of the international rupture threatened by a Paris writer in the London *Post*. Five-twenties were quoted at a slight advance in yesterday afternoon's report. Consols remain steady. The *Post* made its reputation as an oracle of the British Foreign Office in Lord PALMERSTON's time, and few persons, at all familiar with current political events in England, need now to be told that since Lord PALMERSTON's death, it has ceased to be valuable except as a chronicle of fashionable events. Its attitude toward the United States was unfriendly all through the war, and in so far as it has any political opinion to express now, it seeks rather to keep alive than to help in removing former causes of difference between the two countries. The measure of its influence can be tested in no better way than by looking to the market reports.

The Talk of Impeachment.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"Prominent Administration men talk as if they seriously fear that an attempt at impeachment will be made. The talk of forcible resistance to such a step, which was common before the elections, has ceased, and their hope now appears to be principally in diversions which they seem confident the Administration will be able to make. A bill covering a disputed point in regard to trials under impeachment has already been prepared by a leading member of the House. It provides that any officer, while on trial under impeachment, *shall be suspended from exercising the functions of his office during trial.* Action upon this bill will probably be taken, whatever course Congress may pursue toward the President."

We attach very little importance to the speculations on this subject which fill the columns of the press, and no more, certainly, to the vindictive diatribes of Gen. BUTLER and kindred demagogues. The impeachment of a President is a very serious proceeding, and the House of Representatives is not likely to enter upon it rashly or under the impulse of passion. Men like BUTLER, who have personal wrongs, real or fancied, to avenge, or political purposes to accomplish, may clamor till they are hoarse for such proceedings, but Congress will realize to the fullest extent the responsibility which they involve. The impeachment of a President, under any circumstances, would be a most painful and disastrous process, and nothing but the most imperative necessity, resting on the clearest and most unmistakable state of facts, would induce any lawyer to enter upon it.

If any member of Congress, of personal or political standing sufficient to command respect, shall bring forward a proposition to impeach President JOHNSON, it will undoubtedly receive the careful and conscientious scrutiny, first of a Committee and next of the whole House. The rumors of "forcible resistance" to such an attempt are simply absurd. Any member of the House has a right to bring forward such a proposition, and if it is sustained by two-thirds of the House, it must be sent to the Senate for trial. Neither the President nor anybody else has any right to dream of forcible resistance to such a step,—nor is it easy, indeed, to see where such resistance could begin. The present Congress will not be likely to entertain any proposition for impeachment unless stronger grounds for it shall be shown than are yet known to the public.

As for making a law "suspending" the President during trial, we deem this equally improbable. Such a precedent once established would render Presidential elections hereafter little better than farces. There seems to be a general expectation that Congress will reassemble in a state of exaltation merging on frenzy. We think it will prove to be a mistake.

The New Parliament in Hungary.

On Wednesday of last week an event of great importance to Eastern Europe occurred—the meeting of the Hungarian Parliament, perhaps the oldest constitutional body in existence. Once a Diet of nobles in brilliant costume, holding their debates in Latin, it next became a representative body of the middle classes, and finally, in 1848, a modern Parliament, in European costume, embodying all classes, with modern reporters and debates held in Hungarian.

To its Lower House were chosen delegates from the counties, the towns and certain districts inhabited by peasants, while its Upper House contained the higher nobility and clergy of the Kingdom. The storm of the revolution and the victory of Austria dissolved this body, and for some sixteen years it has seemed buried in the grave which covered the liberties of the people.

Last year, in the dire financial distress of the Austrian Empire, it was summoned to life again, and the old county elections, with a broader suffrage, were resumed.

The nation looked on its meeting again with a kind of silent wonder and doubt. Not even liberty from the hands of Austria was a gift acceptable to them. Still, the members assembled; debates were held; the Liberal Party, led by DEAK, was represented; their demands were laid before the Government, though with small hope of their being granted. A new constitutional life seemed beginning for the long-suffering Hungarian people. They could at least in a Parliament offer the resistance of argument and the silent opposition of objection to the plans of the Vienna Administration.

The war opened, and with it Hungary's opportunity seemed at hand.

But the Hapsburgs, as if to show to the world that a constitutional government was only yielded from fear, the moment victory appeared, (at Custozza,) stupidly prorogued the Parliament. Then, when disaster after disaster came, the Vienna Government had no genuine support in the best province of the realm. In vain the Ministry besecched the opposition, in vain the proud Emperor humiliated himself to beg for volunteers from his "faithful peoples." No *Eljens* saluted the Hapsburg as he passed through the streets of the old Magyar capital; no "*Moriamur pro nostro Rege*" met the ears of the descendant of the heroic Empress from the nobles that once were glad to die for their Prince. FRANCIS JOSEPH, in the crisis of his reign, found himself without Hungary, his Hungarian regiments deserting, the Prussians already besieging the principal town on the Danube above Pesth, and a Hungarian legion crossing the Carpathians to revolutionize the country. His armistice came not a day too early; another twenty-four hours might have lost him Hungary.

Now once more being freed from his terrible enemy in the North, the Emperor ventures to summon the ancient Diet.

But this time a Minister leads his affairs with no Austrian prejudices. VON BEUST is known to favor the utmost self-government to Hungary which is consistent with the Crown having her support in war, and the Empire her resources in peace. Our telegram of Friday last informs us, in effect, that if the Diet will agree to contribute their share of taxation to the imperial revenue, and their quota to the armies, thus making Hungary an integral part of the Austrian Empire in its finances and defences, then the Administration will allow a Hungarian Ministry, and the free internal self-government of the country. In other words, all moneys raised from the people must be by the consent of their own representatives, chosen after their own forms; all levies of soldiers must be made by and with the consent of Parliament; the Ministry must be responsible to Parliament; the schools, churches, police and commercial administration must be returned to the control of the people. Complete internal self-government, a free Press, a responsible Ministry and a constitutional Parliament are what M. DEAK and the Liberal Party demanded before the war, and which they are not likely to forego now in the moment of Austria's weakness. The new Saxon Prime Minister, who is an able statesman, of a newer school than the Austrian Ministers, is willing to grant all this, provided he can secure to the Empire the revenues and the military force of Hungary. It is not improbable that DEAK and his friends will accept this compromise, hoping, perhaps, for more beyond, and thus the liberation of Hungary from her long subjection begin. As we have always predicted in these columns, the redemption of this freedom-loving people is ultimately to be won by peaceful means, and liberty to rise on the crushed nation, not through the clouds of war, but under the gentle light of peace.

EVACUATION DAY.—The celebration of yesterday, although it marked the eighty-second anniversary of the departure of the British troops from New-York, and as such was deeply significant to those who witnessed its attendant ceremonies, meant something more than the mere calling to mind of one event in our history. It was the exhibition of one of those elements of strength which have made this people what they are. The parade was a military parade, but it was a parade of the people, nevertheless—not the array of an organized and disciplined force only, but of an unpaid army whose ranks were mustered by patriotism alone. Those who gazed upon the forest of bayonets as it passed along must have thought of how little would any foreign nation now venture with hostile intent near these shores. The flags that those soldiers bore were not stained with the blood of battles fought in any cause less sacred than the nation's honor; and their record of the past is a guarantee for that of the future. The first celebration of Evacuation Day was the expression of joy for dangers passed, and that an enemy had been beaten off. The celebration now means something more; it is the expression of the old chivalric motto, "I will maintain," and adds to it the warning to all who would molest or slight us that they keep their distance.

ON GREAT EXPLOSIONS.—It is hard to guess whether Gen. BUTLER will be best known to the future, if he is known at all, as the greater dealer in verbal or material pyrotechnics. That he makes a great noise now is certain, and that he is terribly fierce is beyond a doubt. But so he has been before, and yet his efforts ended in smoke and may again. The Brooklyn speech of the General is one of these efforts, and the people who heard it were much moved; but then they may have remembered a larger and more ambitious blow, when the sea was clouded for miles with the vapor of his ocean petard, which was to scatter Fort Fisher into the air, but did not hurt a fly. In both cases there was a great deal of sound and fury, but what it all signified or signifies the General best knows.

A Common Council Job.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a large octavo volume of 249 pages, compiled and printed for gratuitous distribution, under the direction and by the orders of the Common Council, and containing a report of the proceedings had in this City on the occasion of President LINCOLN's funeral. The book has a certain value as a record of an unusual and striking event:—but its principal interest consists in the illustration it affords of the reckless and lavish manner in which the public money is wasted by those who should be the guardians and protectors of the treasury. This book, which simply records proceedings of very little intrinsic interest or importance beyond the time of their occurence, is printed in the most extravagant style of the art—as elegant in dress and typography as the most superb gift books of the season. It is upon thick, fine, heavy tinted paper, in large type with broad margins—each page surrounded by black lines,—ornamented with fine engravings, and in every way got up as if it were to be a favorite ornament on the parlor tables of all our citizens. Yet it is utterly destitute of permanent interest, and, elegant as is its appearance, more than half the 25,000 copies printed by the Common Council will find their way to the paper-mill within a year. The binding is of the same elegant description. Who cares to have the resolutions of the Common Council,—the speeches of its members,—the resolutions of the various City Societies, descriptions of the ornaments of the stores and shops on Broadway during the procession and all the trifling incidents and formalities of such an occasion, put up in this style as if they were among the choicest treasures of literature to be embalmed and preserved in the most costly style of art? The expense of this book to the City cannot well be less than $50,000 or $75,000. Its preparation was probably profitable to those engaged in it, and especially to the printers, binders, &c.; but we cannot see that it is to be of the slightest practical use to anybody. It only illustrates one of the many modes in which the public money is wasted by the Common Council.

THE RACING AT JEROME PARK.—The proceeds of the last day's races (gentlemen riders) at Jerome Park, amounting to $2,020, and appropriated to relieving the poor in Westchester County, will be distributed by Mr. CHARLES W. BATHGATE, of Fordham, by order of the American Jockey Club.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK opened his initial season of Italian opera at Winter Garden last evening. The house, we are happy to say, was crowded. Let us add, too, that the house itself has been vastly improved. Of the opera, "Crispino," we have already spoken. Signor RONCONI was an admirable *Crispino*,—so admirable that no one can be mentioned as next to him. Every humorous phase of the character was delineated with easy *abandon*, and every pathetic touch with true feeling. We have said these things before, and need not repeat them now. RONCONI is the greatest artist we have ever had in America, and it will be a blunder if the public does not recognize the fact. Miss KELLOGG was of course admirable; so also were Signor BELLINI and ANTONUCCI. The performance could not have been better. It left nothing at which the critic could cavil. On Wednesday, "Fra Diavolo."

THE CECILIAN CHOIR.—The Cecilian Choir will give their first performance of "Samson" at Steinway Hall to-night. In Brooklyn the work was an overwhelming success, and there can hardly be a doubt about its being so here. Such choral singing has never before been heard in America.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during last week was 147, of which 37 were men, 33 women, 43 boys, and 34 girls. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 28; disease of heart, 6; disease of brain, 11; scarlet fever, 6; congestion of lungs, 7; pneumonia, 12; apoplexy, 4; typhoid fever, 6; marasmus, 6. The greatest mortality was in the Ninth Ward, in which 18 deaths occurred.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The Coming Spring Elections—The Canvass for Governor—Candidates for Congress—The Constitutional Amendment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONNECTICUT, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

Now that the smoke of the late political battles in the several States that have just held their elections has cleared away, and people see more clearly, eye to eye, and face to face, I drop you a line concerning Connecticut politics and politicians, thinking it may interest some of your readers. I propose, however, to write more particularly concerning men connected with the Union Republican Party, and the issues made by that party.

Party conventions in Connecticut are held each year, in the month of January or February, and the election takes place on the first Monday of April. This year we choose State officers and Members of Congress.

As is usual just before political Conventions, men are canvassed more than measures. Nothing as yet has taken open shape concerning this man or that man for office, except the usual "political feeler's" thrown out here and there, as time or opportunity may present.

From indications it would appear that Gov. J. R. HAWLEY is in a quandary what it is best for him to do, while his special friends are running up and down the State, declaring that no other man will do for the office of Governor except him. They admit he is unpopular, and will not make a good run, but they say the tide is with the Union Party, and he can be reëlected without doubt. But the more sagacious ones say that after Congress meets there is to be a mixing up of the elements, and politics will take new ideas and shapes; besides, say they, he made the "workingmen" promises last Spring that he never fulfilled, and they will assuredly vote against him almost to a man. Then his double-dealing concerning the Senatorship last Spring. Before his election he was for Senator FOSTER's reëlection. After election he favored Gov. BUCKINGHAM to the friends of Gov. B., but as they have since found out, he was secretly working to elect Gen. FERRY all the time. Republicans like square work, and honest men dislike this kind of political dishonesty, and they will not help him much to the position he seeks.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is understood, however, that Gov. HAWLEY desires to go to Congress. Those who know him best admit that this has been the desire of his life.

To do so he will be obliged to secure delegates enough to override Col. DEMING in Convention. This he can hardly do, nor should he do it for the good of the State. Col. DEMING is by far the abler man. He has a national reputation, and can be of more service to the district he represents, which is the "First Connecticut District." Col. DEMING is a statesman. Gov. HAWLEY is not. There may be many other men in the First District who would not object to go to Congress or be elected Governor. Among the most ambitious is CALVIN DAY, Esq., of Hartford; but the fact is, nobody wants him. The knowing ones say that he has been really the Governor the present year. The Democrats of the First District will be likely to nominate WM. J. HAMERSLY or WM. W. EATON as their candidate for Congress. If HAMERSLY should be nominated by the Democrats, and HAWLEY should succeed in his desire and get the nomination on the Republican side, Gov. HAWLEY's unpopularity would elect HAMERSLY. The Republicans have really a majority of about four hundred in the First District, and it would be bad policy for the Republicans to put in nomination a man whom they cannot elect.

The people, however, left to their own will, would renominate Col. DEMING, and he would be reelected, but it is feared by those who have the success of the Union Republican party at heart, that Gov. HAWLEY may succeed in packing the Convention in his own favor, and thereby secure the election of a radical Democrat in the First Congressional District.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

In the New-Haven district, which is the Second Congressional District, and the most populous one in the State, there will be several candidates put forward by their respective friends. Among the number are H. B. HARRISON, D. R. WRIGHT, O. H. PLATT, Gen. KELLOGG, all of whom are popular among the Republicans, and residents of New-Haven County. Col. WM. B. WOODS, of the same county, has a strong desire for the place, but he makes himself very disagreeable on all occasions, where he is not properly appreciated according to his own judgment, and succeeds in making himself uneasy and every one about him. He is therefore unpopular. Col. WOOD, when measured by his own individual standard, is a second Webster, but the difficulty is, the people of the district fail to look at him in the same light that he looks upon himself.

It has often been said that the Naugatuck Valley must have a candidate for Congress, and her claims cannot be overlooked long. When her claims are recognized, however, Gen. KELLOGG will be the man. Messrs. HARRISON, WRIGHT and PLATT are among the able men, and if the people have their way one of the above last-mentioned would be selected. But the Second Congressional District consists of New-Haven and Middlesex Counties. The present member, Hon. S. L. WARNER, is from the last-named county; he will have some few friends in the Convention and may be nominated, but since he has been in Congress, the Republicans of this district are in favor of having a man who will look after the interest of the district faithfully, deeming the interest of the largest district in the State of more importance to them than the peddling of political gossip in Washington one day, to be contradicted the next. The people of the Second District will be more likely to concentrate upon Hon. H. B. HARRISON, of New-Haven, than any of the above-suggested unless it be Col. WRIGHT. It is understood Hon. O. H. PLATT will not consent to be a candidate. I should here add that this district is usually Democratic. On the Democratic side there will be several candidates, viz.: C. M. INGERSOLL, JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, JOHN KENDRICKS, of Waterbury, Mr. RUSSELL and DANIEL WARNER, of Middlesex County. There will be a strong struggle with the above for the nomination, but KENDRICKS or INGERSOLL will get the nomination, either of whom would get their full party vote.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In the Third Congressional District there will be several contestants for Congressional honours on the Republican side. Usage will give the nomination to Fairfield County, instead of Litchfield. That being the case, the present member, J. H. HUBBARD, will be dropped, as he resides in the last-mentioned county, and, as at present advised, not many tears will be shed if he should be. He has been on all sides of every local question in his District, both in and out of Congress, since he has been a member. After this session the halls of Congress will no longer ring with the eloquence of "Mother Hubbard," as he is familiarly called.

As I said before paying my respects to the present member, (Mr. HUBBARD,) the nomination for this district will go to Fairfield County. Among the ambitious to serve their country in this county are A. H. BYINGTON, P. T. BARNUM and CHAS. W. BALLARD, all three of whom figured largely in the last Legislature or its lobby on the Senator question, and all in favor of Gen. FERRY, the Senator elect. Each one of the above claim especial honor in the election of Gen. FERRY, and each one claims that his services were indispensable to Mr. FERRY's success. One says that had it not been for his Washington dispatches to the *Tribune*, bogus dispatches sent to the Senatorial Caucus, &c., FERRY could not have been nominated. The next says, if I had not got Senator FOSTER to do a favor for me with the President, a very especial favor, and then had I not turned it against FOSTER, on the ground that FOSTER secured from President JOHNSON what Senators MORGAN and HARRIS could not, and therefore FOSTER must have been a Johnson man, (and so I told every Republican member;) if I had not used this circumstance against Mr. FOSTER, and by so doing lost my manhood, FERRY could not have been elected. The third and last mentioned says, I was a member of the Senate; I did all I could, and had it not been for me in aiding you in your plans, FERRY could not have got the nomination; beside, I was a conservative man; I gave up not only my manhood but my principles to secure the General's election, and had it not been for me he could not have been elected. So you see all look to Gen. FERRY to assist them in getting the nomination for Congress. They say he holds the "pins" in his own hands. It is feared, however, FERRY has got more paper out in this line than he can redeem. But we shall see what we shall see. In my opinion the Republicans of the district will be more likely to nominate Ex-Lieut.-Gov. AVERILL, SIDNEY BEARDSLEY or O. H. PERRY, than either of the above first-named, any one of whom would make a good member.

The Democrats in this district hardly know wher

to strike for their man, they will be likely to nominate some such man as WM. D. BISHOP or MILES T. GRANGER. This is a close district, but will probably be carried by the Republicans.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

We now come to the Fourth and last Congressional District in our State. Here there will be the hardest struggle in the State. Mr. BRANDEGEE, the present member, is on the track. Opposed to him are H. H. STARKWEATHER, H. M. CLEVELAND, G. W. PHILLIPS, and E. H. BUGBEE. Mr. BRANDEGEE has many friends, but he would have many more if he were at all times true to old ones, and as the turning off of old friends for new ones, hurts those who do it, so notwithstanding Mr. BRANDEGEE's ability and personal popularity, it will hurt him; besides, his course in coming home from Washington last Spring, leaving his seat in Congress to mix up with the Senatorial question before our Legislature, whereby he assisted in killing off Messrs. FOSTER and BUCKINGHAM for Senator, both of whom reside in his county, has worked to his disadvantage. Mr. BRANDEGEE claimed he came to assist Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and pretended so to act during the contest, but when Mr. FERRY was elected he said it was as he desired it to be.

Then the friends of Gov. BUCKINGHAM found that he had deceived them, and he lost largely both from the friends of Senator FOSTER and Gov. BUCKINGHAM. These lost friends he will now need to secure his renomination.

Mr. H. H. STARKWEATHER, the strongest competitor of Mr. BRANDEGEE, perhaps, is the gentleman who was Postmaster of Norwich one year ago, and resigned his position so as to give it to some worthy soldier; is a man of fair ability, good natured and good looking. Many think, however, that he intended to serve himself rather than the soldier in resigning the office of Postmaster. Mr. STARKWEATHER is a sagacious man, and therefore always on the strongest party side of every question in party politics. I do not mean to say that he was ever a Democrat, for the Republicans in his district have had more majority than the Democrats have votes. Mr. STARKWEATHER is a man well liked and is quite popular, and he will give Mr. BRANDEGEE a hard pull. Another aspirant in this district is Mr. H. M. CLEVELAND, of your City. Mr. H. C. BOWEN, of the *Independent*, is putting him forward. He claims Windham County, his home, but Mr. BOWEN will meet with the same success in urging him on an unwilling people, as he had in urging Gov. BUCKINGHAM upon the people of our State for Senator. Were I in Mr. CLEVELAND's place, and wanted the nomination, I would give him quite a sum if he would stop his endeavors. As it is, he has already probably killed him off, if he were not dead before the attempt of Mr. BOWEN was made in his behalf.

G. W. PHILLIPS is also hard at work for Congressional honors. Mr. PHILLIPS has been a member of our State Legislature for many years; he has also been State Senator. He has been on all sides of every question. No one has ever charged him with being untrue or incincere to himself. He has had the honor of being elected to the Legislature from his own town without opposition, and from this circumstance you may judge of his boldness of speech. He never was, nor will be a Leonidas. In these days, when men of pluck and courage are needed, a man of his character is not likely to be se ec ed as member of Congress for the Fourth District in Connecticut.

E. H. BUGBEE, the lest of those I mentioned as candidates in this district, is a man of fine qualities, and would make an excellent Congressman. The people of the Fourth District could do worse than nominate him.. In fact, from what I can learn, after fully canvassing that district in person, I am led to believe that the Republican nominee will be Mr. BUGBEE or Mr. STARKWEATHER.

Upon the Democratic side they are as likely to nominate one man as another. Whoever he may be he will only be set up to be shot at, that's all.

What I have written concerning this man's or that man's chances for political promotion, is written because I have a desire to tell you and your readers just how the people feel and talk, and not for the purpose of helping this man on or pulling another back. Let any man of discernment travel the State as I have done and he will come to the same conclusions as regards political aspirants for office, I will venture to say, that I have.

SENATOR FOSTER FOR GOVERNOR.

One word more concerning the man likely to be nominated for Governor. I find that there is a general desire to nominate Senator FOSTER for that office on the part of the Republicans. This would be a good move for the Republicans, and would make their battle easy in the Spring, when you consider the case in its full bearings. And I am inclined to think it will be done, it Senator FOSTER will consent to stand the nomination.

THE AMENDMENT.

So far, I have only spoken of politicians and their chances. I will now mention the drift public opinion appears to be taking since the late elections. And from all I can gather I am forced to this conclusion, that the Congressional Amendments passed at the last Session of Congress do not fully satisfy any one—they only support them as an alternative. The minds of all are coming up to this opinion, (the Conservatives and Democrats appear to be taking the lead,) that *there should be an amnesty to all the people of the South, except those that were leaders in the start and gave the rebellion life.* (These should be punished in some way. This sentiment the people of Connecticut religiously believe in.) Coupled with amnesty *there should be impartial suffrage extended to the negro*, and make the "Amnesty Negro Suffrage" idea an amendment to the Constitution, in the place of a portion of those amendments already submitted and adopted by Congress.

If, on the reassembling of Congress, this idea should be adopted as a substitute for a portion of the amendments, Connecticut would acquiesce. Hoping I have not written too long a letter, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours, SIMON.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

A Southern View of the Drift of Politics—Position and Prospects of the Democratic Party.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Nov. 21.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

The question, "Will the Democratic party cut adrift from its old moorings and seek to float to power again upon the platform of impartial suffrage?" is beginning to engage a good deal of attention here. Although most of the discussion elicited by it is due to the prominence given it by the principal Democratic organ of the West, *it was considered in Democratic circles here, some time before the Chicago Times lifted it from the unimportance of private discussion.* As long ago as last August, I heard cool-headed Democrats say that if the party should ever regain power, *it must first give up many of its old tenets.* The course of their reasoning was that, as a majority of the Northern voters were clearly against any policy that clashed with the completeness of emancipation, the Democracy must abandon the theory of local inequality, or remain out of power. It was held, and I believe it is still held by some Democrats, that the negroes being no longer slaves their freedom ought to be made complete by giving them political rights. It is not claimed by this class of Democrats that all the negroes should be made voters. They would prescribe a certain qualification—either property or intelligence—which should be a test for all voters. This, they maintain, would not materially reduce the number of white voters in any State, nor greatly increase the number of black voters; for while nearly all white voters would be found to possess the necessary qualification, whether it be property or intelligence, not more than one in fifty of the Southern negroes could pass to the ballot-box upon its condition. In other words, the great mass of white voters in every State have the qualification of property or intelligence; while the great mass of negroes have neither.

Another reason advanced in favor of what is called impartial suffrage is, that the leaders of the Radical Party are determined to continue their agitation until negro suffrage is secured, and that *they are sure to secure it in the end.* As it is to come some time, and as the country cannot be pacified until it does come, (it is argued,) the sooner it does come the better for the country. If the Radical leaders are allowed to force it upon us, they will carry the work too far. They will, in the end, make universal suffrage the *sine qua non*, and reduce the country to political anarchy; whereas, if the Democracy hoist the banner of impartial suffrage, they will take the wind out of the Radical sails, establish a suffrage standard that nearly all white men can come up to, *again obtain control of the Government*, and restore peace and confidence throughout the country.

The number of Democrats who take this view of what the future policy of the party ought to be, is not large. I cannot say that it includes any of the Democratic leaders, though I have heard that some of them have pronounced in favor of a remodeling of the policy of the party. The men from whom I have heard these views are mostly those who believe that *the old principles of the Democratic Party went down when the war that was carried on in violation of them succeeded.* They hold that State sovereignty was killed when the South was conquered; and furthermore, they declare that since the war began the Democratic Party has been without a clearly defined policy of any sort. They say if the party is to regain power, it must be reorganized, and maintain that the suffrage issue which emancipation forced upon the country must be firmly grasped and grafted upon the future policy of the party.

In justice to the Democrats who are disposed to favor qualified suffrage, I must say that they do not favor any interference by Congress in the matter of regulating the franchise. They believe that function belongs exclusively to the States, and they would much rather see the suffrage question taken up and settled by the States than by Congress. But, at the same time, it must be said that *they would not make any serious complaint if Congress were to take the whole matter to itself.* They seem to have despaired of the States ever recovering the rights secured to them by the Constitution. In fact many of them have become indifferent as to whether legislation be framed by Congress or by the State Governments. The best principles of the Democratic Party, they say, have been repudiated by a majority of the Northern voters, and that majority will henceforth rule the country, unless the Democracy throws off its drag chains and steers a new course. The party must go squarely for one thing or another, and stop drifting about among expediencies.

It does not give me any satisfaction to write thus of Democratic feeling. It is painful to note the political demoralization that is creeping through the ranks of the noble old Democratic Party, and to reflect that the principles upon which the party was founded are, one after another, sinking out of sight. The statement that the party is demoralized may be denied. Some will say, "the Democratic Party is as strong in the principal States to-day as it was five years ago." I will not deny that, though I might easily show it to be erroneous; but I will say that *the spirit of the party is not half so strong as it was in 1860.* Then the Democracy would not compromise with Radicalism. To-day thousands of Democrats acquiesce in Radical measures against which, if enacted six years ago, they would have been ready to use physical power. The Radicals tell us the Democracy is being educated out of its prejudices. My opinion is that a portion of the Democratic Party has cut away from its convictions. Lessons of submission were forced upon it during the war, and their effect did not cease when peace came.

Your readers must not suppose from what I have written that the Democratic Party is ready to throw overboard all its freight of State rights and republican principles, and take on board a cargo of modern issues. The only radical idea which the Democracy proposes to entertain is that relating to suffrage, and only a portion, and that by far the weaker portion, of the party is ready to accept that. The main object of this portion of the party is to get the suffrage question out of the way, so as to secure a clean track for the work that ought to be done by the Democratic Party. This is—first, a *reduction in taxation and retrenchment in the national expenses; and second, a revision of the tariff laws.* So long as the Radical Party remains in power, heavy taxation, national extravagance and high tariffs will be the rule. A good many intelligent Democrats believe that limited negro suffrage would be a cheap price for the correction of these evils. They believe that the security and prosperity which the South would enjoy if the party were again in power would be a full compensation for such inconvenience as she might suffer from qualified negro suffrage. These are the views expressed by some Democrats, but I must repeat that they are not the views of the Democratic Party; for not one of the leaders is committed to them, nor has any Democratic paper, except the Chicago *Times* and the Boston *Post*, indorsed them. They have not yet been adopted by the Democratic masses, but in these times of political mutations there is no telling how soon they may be adopted.

Having already encroached upon the province of your Washington correspondent (for which I must beg his pardon) I may as well remain there until I have told you what is said by parties who ought to know, respecting the prospects at the Capital. I have good reason to believe that *the President is preparing for a conflict with Congress* when that body meets in December. He does not expect an issue of force, but he believes that a legal conflict is inevitable. It is undoubtedly the intension of such Radicals as BINGHAM and STEVENS to prepare articles of impeachment. It is rumored that STEVENS will move the appointment of a committee to investigate Mr. JOHNSON's official conduct, and report whether or not he has been guilty of any act that would justify his impeachment. Of course if the House of Representatives wants to impeach him it will not be hard to trump up a pretext. I can say, on excellent authority, that *the President looks forward to a serious legal conflict with Congress, and is making preparations for it.* What these preparations are, I am unable to say; but the author of my information, who has had frequent communication with the President, states that Mr. JOHNSON does not apprehend an issue of arms as a consequence of whatever action Congress may decide upon.

MISSOURI.

Movement of Several Prominent Radicals in Favor of the Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty—Opposition on the Part of the Press.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 23.

The *Evening News* of this city says that Gov. FLETCHER, Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Hon. HENRY T. BLOW and other prominent Radicals have inaugurated a movement in this city in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and appointed a committee to memoralize the Legislature to reject the amendment to the Federal Constitution, and amend the State Constitution by removing the disfranchisement of rebels, and granding negro suffrage.

In speaking upon this the *News* says: That the gentlemen who have inaugurated it have seriously mistaken the temper of the Radicals of the State, and perhaps gravely compromised themselves, is apparent to us, as it will no doubt be to them when they learn more of the people to whom the Radical triumph in the late election is due. The Radical masses are not in a mood to *entertain any proposition to restore to the rebels the right of suffrage, even though they might ever so much desire the enfranchisement of the negro.* They will not buy the latter at any such price, nor will they put themselves in the attitude of making any bartering propositions to the party they have just so signally defeated, or indeed of making any sort of advance to them.

Still less will they play with Conservatives at a game which would be to the Radicals so completely a heads I win, tails you lose affair. For in this universal suffrage and universal amnesty arrangement in its application as proposed to Missouri *the Radicals have all to lose and nothing of real substance to gain*, while the Conservatives have all to gain and nothing of real substance to lose. In the very nature of the case it is on all hands conceded that negro suffrage over the whole land is a foregone conclusion. Its consummation is but a question of time, and no very long time at that. The Conservatives can, therefore, very well afford to accord now, what they know will certainly be soon, if in return they can get what, since the result of the recent election transpired, they were in utter despair of getting for many years, if ever—the restoration of their rebel allies to the ballot-box.

By this new programme, therefore, we are to give what we have the complete power to withhold, and they would give only what they would soon be powerless to refuse, and which in the due course of events we could take without so much as saying by your leave. No such one-sided transaction will be regarded with favor by the Radicals of Missouri, much less receive their sanction.

The People's Tribune, the Conservative organ at Jefferson City, the capital of this State, has followed the Chicago *Times*, and pronounced in favor of negro suffrage.

The *Democrat and News* of this city, and several Radical papers in the interior, have strong articles in favor of CHARLES D. DRAKE for United States Senator. The only other prominent candidate is Gov. FLETCHER.

The President and Congress.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Notwithstanding the denials made to my dispatch by ignorant correspondents, I assert that the President has indicated his willingness to forego his own convictions in regard to the issues which divide himself and Congress; provided Congress will meet him in a proper spirit.

The more moderate Republicans are disposed to meet the President half-way for the sake of harmony, but the extreme wing are opposed to conceding anything.

In yielding, the President does not accept the Constitutional Amendment, but favors the adoption of some other plan of adjustment which all can stand on.

THE CASE OF SPANGLER.—We learn that an earnest effort is to be made, now that the tumult and excitement of the elections are over, to press upon the attention of the President the case of EDWARD SPANGLER, a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas charged with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. Both SPANGLER's own friends and many disinterested students of the evidence in the case of the conspirators, believe that the conviction of the accused was unjust, or at any rate unjustified by the testimony, and the intrinsic improbability of such a man's being concerned in the plot is a strong element in his favor. The present effort is not for the pardon of the condemned man, but for a new trial, which will give him an opportunity of establishing his innocence before an impartial jury. The necessity of some action in the case of this unfortunate man has been on more than one occasion urged in our columns; and the wisdom of some movement such as that now contemplated will be apparent to all who have given the matter a consideration.—*Boston Advertiser.*

FIRES.

Fire in Centre-Street This Morning.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock, this morning, a man was heard shouting "police" and vainly beating at a door in Centre-street. Officers JAMES HOSEY, CHARLES GLYNN and HUGH BURTON, of the Sixth Ward Police, ran to his assistance, when they discovered that the lock factory of WALTER CLARK, on the first floor of No. 145 Centre-street, was on fire.

These officers ascertained that four families were asleep up stairs, and they directed their attention to getting these unfortunates out of the building. This task proved a difficult one, as the inmates were Italians, who could not be made to understand that their lives were in danger. One woman, evidently from Ireland, was vehement in her determination not to leave until all her effects had been secured. She was unceremoniously bundled down stairs, as were also the other inmates.

Meanwhile an alarm was forwarded to the Police Station, and Engine Company No. 31 summoned. Before the firemen could get a stream in play, the Sixth Precinct Police, acting under the direction of Sergeant WARD, succeeded in extinguishing the flames with a few pails of water, it having been ascertained that a large roll of paper had been smouldering and at length burst into flames. The fire bells did not ring until after the fire was out. Damage to premises about $50.

Canal-street.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the windows on the fifth floor of No. 248 Canal-street, occupied by FISHER & Co., turners and carvers, whose loss is about $300. The fourth floor is occupied by EUSTACE & Co., paper-collar makers; loss by water $200. JOHN GRAY also occupies a portion of this floor as a carving-shop; loss $350. The third floor is occupied by S. C. HILL & Co., hoop-skirt manufactory, and JOHN NEY, turner; loss slight. The second floor is occupied by JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, tobacco works; loss $300 by water. The first floor is occupied by BISSELL & HENRY, upholstery goods; loss by water $1,000—probably insured. No. 246, occupied by GEO. GRANT, calcium lights, was flooded, causing a damage on stock of $500. The buildings belong to the Jay Estate, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Stuyvesant. Origin of the fire unknown.

Still Another Fire.

A 2 o'clock this morning, as the firemen were running on the Centre-street alarm, the bells changed for a second fire in the basement of No. 202 Fulton-street, occupied as paint works by HOLMES & Co. Although the firemen were soon on the ground the flames are still progressing as we go to press.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Regular Republican County Convention.

The Regular Republican County Convention met last evening at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for City Comptroller.

The hour for business having arrived, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Esq., was called upon to preside. The delegates then presented their credentials, and the Convention was declared duly organized.

The following preamble and resolution were then read, and adopted by acclamation:

UNION HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 25, 1866.

Whereas, The Union Convention having met this evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Comptroller of this City, and well knowing the importance of a candidate being a man of the strictest integrity of character and of undoubted capacity; and,

Whereas, Learning that Hon. RICHARD KELLY has been nominated for Comptroller, this Convention deem it inexpedient to nominate a competitor, but consider it of the utmost importance to indorse the nomination of RICHARD KELLY, a man so well known in our community for his large business experience, who for the last twenty-five years has been a taxpayer, and most deeply interested in the welfare and progress of our City; a gentleman who has not sought the position, but who has been called upon by the unanimous desire of action of his fellow-citizens to be a candidate for one of the most responsible offices of trust in the City or State; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention hereby nominate Hon. RICHARD KELLY as our candidate for Comptroller, and we pledge him our most cordial and earnest support, and ask of our fellow-citizens to do us to elect a man so well adapted for the position named.

The officers of the meeting were appointed a Committee to notify Mr. KELLY of his nomination, and after which the Convention adjourned.

The Southern Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, held at No. 24 Pine-street, New-York, the following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Association for the ensuing year commencing Dec. 1, 1866:

Hon. Thomas J. Durant, Louisiana, President; Hon. Philip Fraser, Florida, Vice-President; Gov. E. M. Pease, Texas, Vice-President; Hon. E. Hiestand, Louisiana, Treasurer; Henry G. Gale, Esq., Counsel; Judge J. Saffold, Alabama; Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Maryland; Hon. Joseph W. Fiedia, Mississippi; Capt. A. W. Tourgee, North Carolina; Hon. Peter Finnerty, Arkansas; Hon. S. C. Mercer, Tennessee; Gov. J. W. Boreman, West Virginia; Gen. James W. McKee, Kentucky; Hon. Lysander Hill, Virginia; Hon. J. M. Edmonds, District of Columbia; Dr. R. O. Sidney, Mississippi, Corresponding Secretary; C. A. Sabin, Esq., Texas, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. D. H. Bingham, Alabama, Recording Secretary.

Hon. LORENZO SHERWOOD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Southern Republican Association will now adjourn, to assemble on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 266 F-st., Washington, D. C., and that all Southern Republicans are cordially invited to be present.

Resolved, That the Association remain in session from day to day, during the sitting of the XXXIXth Congress, unless sooner adjourned.

The McKeon Democratic Nomination for Comptroller.

The MCKEON Democratic General Committee met last night at Masonic Hall, between Third and Fourth avenues, Thirteenth-street, to indorse the County nominations. Mr. GILES, who was nominated for Comptroller at a former meeting, tendered his resignation in consequence of not having received other outside nominations which he had been led to expect. He recommended the selection of Judge CONNOLLY, who he believed would be a strong candidate. This created considerable bitterness, and Mr. PRICE, of the Twentieth Ward, resigned his position as First Vice-President and member of the General Committee. Capt. GOULDING urged the nomination of MICHAEL CONNOLLY, and on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Seventh Ward, a ballot was taken for Comptroller, after considerable interruption and discussion. On the first ballot MICHAEL CONNOLLY received 45 votes, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY 22, ANNA DICKINSON 1, and 5 were scattering. On the second ballot MICHAEL CONNOLLY got 51, R. B. CONNOLLY 16, scattering 2. The nomination of Judge CONNOLLY was made unanimous, the other county nominations of the McKeon Party were indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.

Nomination for Alderman Declined.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will do me a favor by announcing through the columns of the TIMES that I am not a candidate for Alderman in the Ninth Aldermanic District.

My duties as a Commissioner of Schools occupies all the time that I can give to public duties. Yours, &c., SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.

No. 206 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

Radical Republican Councilmanic Conventions.

The following nominations were made last evening:

Fourth District—Adjourned to Friday.

Fifth District—W. F. T. Chapman, James E. McVeany, John M. Robertson, John Adams, Wm. Terhune.

Sixth District—Adjourned to this evening.

Seventh District—John S. Gilmore, Hugh Turner, Thomas Murray, John Webber. Walter B. Roberts was nominated as the candidate at large.

Eighth District—Geo. W. Crozier, Andrew Spence, Francis A. Thomas, Stephen Roberts, Henry C. Perley.

Tammany Aldermanic Conventions.

In the First District the Convention last evening nominated JAMES F. HORAN, of the Second Ward.

In the Seventh District, JOHN G. HAVILAND was nominated and was indorsed by the Mozarters.

The Fifth Distriot Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon at the corner of Barrow and Hudson streets.

Tammany School District Conventions.

The following nominations for School Commissioners were made last evening:

First District—OWEN HEALEY.

Second District—Adjourned to Wednesday evening.

Third District—Adjourned to this evening.

Fourth District—BENJAMIN B. KENDRILL.

Sixth District—PETER H. JACKSON.

Seventh District—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Fifth Aldermanic District.

ROBERT HARRISON was last evening nominated for Alderman in the Fifth District, by the Citizens' Union Association.

Mozart Hall.

The Mozart City Convention met at Mozart Hall last night, and adjourned without making a nomination for Comptroller. They meet again to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EULOGY ON THE LATE REV. WM. ROWLANDS, D. D.—On Sunday evening last Rev. Dr. ROBERTS delivered a very touching eulogy, in the Welsh language, on the late Rev. W. ROWLANDS, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., at the Thirteenth-street Welsh Calvinistic Church. Among other facts developed by the speaker were the following: That Dr. ROWLANDS was born in London in 1807. In the year 1826 he entered the ministry in the service of the Calvinistic Methodists, but was not fully ordained until six years afterward. Four years later, he left Llangeitho and came to this city. In 1838 he commenced the publication of *Y Cyfaill*—a periodical which continued under his direction until his death. Besides this he contributed largely to the literature of the day, having written many religious books and pamphlets. Subsequently he assumed the pastorship of the Welsh Calvinistic Church of Utica, N. Y., which he retained, with the exception of a few years, until May last, when his failing health compelled him to resign the pastorate, though continuing to preach occasionally until his decease. The eulogy was ably delivered, and commanded the deepest attention of a large audience.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. JOHN THOMAS, well known as a practical printer, died at his home in New-Jersey yesterday, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. THOMAS ran the first cylinder press ever operated in this country. The machine was imported by Major NOAH in 1827, and several of the daily papers were printed upon it. He was for five years with Messrs. BAKER & GODWIN, and for seven years was a member of the firm of WINDOPP, HALLENBECK & Co. Two years ago he retired from business and purchased the farm in New-Jersey, upon which he was living at the time of his death. Mr. THOMAS' personal qualities made him very popular with the craft, and with all those who had business relations with him in any way.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD appeared at the Princess Theatre, in London, on the 12th inst., as *Miss Miggs*, in a dramatic version of "Barnaby Budge." There seems to have been an attempt to hiss her down, but it failed, and (according to the London *Herald*) "her success was undeniable, and had she only half the talent she really possesses, she could not fail to make her way with the audience."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—GOV. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Maine; Gen. Thos. Kilby Smith, U. S. A., and Col. Masuers, South America, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Ohio, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Jno. R. Brooke, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Geo. S. Batchelder, Albany; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton; Ex-Mayor Wightman, Boston, Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown; Rev. H. G. Batterson, Philadelphia, and Rev. D. F. Warren, Elizabeth, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Jas. E. English, New-Haven, is at the Astor House. Hon. Samuel Hooper, Massachusetts, and Commander Grafton, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

THANKSGIVING AT THE TRUANT'S HOME, FLATBUSH.—The Committee of the American Temperance Alliance have decided upon providing a dinner for the inmates of the Truant's Home, situated at Flatbush, Brooklyn. They, no doubt, will have a good time. They are also to be favored upon the occasion with wholesome advice from Rev. J. SMYTHE, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, from Toronto, Canada, and other eminent speakers who have promised to be present.

FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.—A lad named WILLIAM COX, employed in the office of SEELEY's Corrugated Iron Works, was badly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of turpentine with the contents of which he was endeavoring to light a fire. He was taken home at No. 42 Park-street.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—It is understood that the charges against Ex-Street Commissioner CORNELL will not be investigated, Mr. CORNELL being no longer an officer of the City Government.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.—The City Canvassers have completed their labors, and yesterday made their announcement of the votes cast at the last election. The total vote for Street Commissioner was: Furey, (Dem.,) 23,596; Worth, (Rep.,) 21,040; Furey's majority, 2,556. The majorities by which the Aldermen were declared elected were as follows: Second Ward—Sharkey, (Dem.,) 277. Fourth Ward—Mercein, (Rep.,) 261. Sixth Ward—O'Brien, 602. Eighth Ward—Daniels. (Rep.,) 344. Tenth Ward—Bergen, (Rep.,) 727. Twelfth Ward—O'Keefe, (Dem.,) 10. Fourteenth Ward—Brady, (Dem.,) 233. Sixteenth Ward—Luck, (Dem.,) 84. Eighteenth Ward—Virtin, (Dem.,) 60. Twentieth Ward—Whiting, (Rep.,) 238. The Supervisors declared elected are: First Ward, Sprague; Third Ward, Dwight Johnson; Fifth Ward, Donnelly; Seventh Ward, Bloom; Ninth Ward, Cassidy; Eleventh Ward, Howell; Thirteenth Ward, Smith; Fifteenth Ward, Dugan; Seventeenth Ward, Clark; Nineteenth Ward, Schulz. The Constables elected are: Second Ward, George Colgan; Fourth, Jeremiah Lant; Sixth, Thomas Keating; Eighth, Jas. L. Frintrup; Tenth, Benjamin F. Gardiner; Twelfth, Thomas Hughes; Fourteenth, Patrick McGlynn; Sixteenth, John Fent; Eighteenth, Jacob Wolfing; Twentieth, Henry Smock.

IMPORTANT TO MILITIA DELINQUENTS.—The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of collecting the fines of some thirteen thousand persons who had neglected to obey the requirements of the Militia law. In the course of the debate it was stated that there was no way in which these fines could be collected unless the Collector was authorized to act and appoint deputies for the purpose, to be compensated at the rate of $3 per day. Another member said that the Supervisors had no authority to delegate the business to the Collector, who was under the control of the Common Council. Eventually the whole subject was referred to the Law Committee.

AN INSANE MAN ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon JAMES H. MCGILL, residing at No. 82 Carroll-street, while laboring under a fit of insanity, committed an assault upon his wife with a knife, and before she could escape succeeded in inflicting several wounds upon her person. She ran into the street, and procuring assistance, returned, when it was discovered that in her absence her husband had attempted to cut his own throat with a razor. The weapon was wrested from him, but not before he had succeeded in doing serious damage. MCGILL had but recently been discharged from the Insane Asylum. He is understood to be in a critical condition.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Yesterday the suit of HUNTING M. STEWART against his wife, DEBORAH M., for divorce, was commenced in the Kings County Supreme Court before Judge GILBERT. It is alleged that defendant committed adultery at various times with a Mr. KNEELAND, Superintendent of the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The defendant charges that plaintiff has been guilty of adultery with a housekeeper whom he had in the house. STEWART and his wife were married fifteen years ago and lived together up to January, 1864, when they separated.

AN UNFORTUNATE CORONER.—Dr. ELIAS LYNCH, one of the Coroners of Kings County, fell, on Sunday evening in Bedford-avenue and broke the cap of one of his knees which has three times before been fractured. The injury is severe, but it is thought that he will not be incapacitated from attending to his duties.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE CAPTAIN.—On Sunday afternoon Capt. HENRY OSWALD, for some years in command of the Third District Police under the municipal system, died at his residence in Warren-street, in the 79th year of his age. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

DEATH OF A MARINE OFFICER.—Capt. A. N. BREVOORT, United States Marine Corps, died yesterday at his residince in this city. The funeral will take place on Wednesday. Capt. BREVOORT entered the service March 28, 1820, and was placed on the retired list Nov. 22, 1861.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—On Sunday the Rector of this church appealed to the congregation to aid in reducing the debt of the church, and in a very short time $10,000 was pledged toward that object.

EVACUATION DAY.—The flags upon the public buildings were displayed yesterday in honor of the celebration of Evacuation Day. There was no military parade however.

Important Testimony of a Canadian Manufacturer.

Mr. Robert H. Gray, a manufacturer at Toronto, C. W., in a letter dated Oct. 15, 1866, says: "One of your machines has been in use in my family for the past 18 months, and has answered all my expectations. Having had considerable experience, during the past four years, in the use of Sewing Machines of various kind:—including Rogers', Wauzer's, Irwin & Patterson's, and Black's—all Canadian made machines—and Wheeler & Wilson's and Sing'r's, American machines, I can with confidence recommend the *Willcox & Gibbs* as the one best adapted for *family use*, of any that I am acquainted with. It is almost noiseless, easy to run, and impossible to be put out of order."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 1 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S.M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 549 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Positively the Best in Use, Dailey's Galvanic Horse Salve. 50 cents per box.

We would call attention to the follow-ing valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ALBANY-ST.—Between Washington and West, 19 feet front.
3D-AV.—4 brick buildings, near 60th-st.
8TH-AV.—Southeast corner 79th-st.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner 80th-st.
8TH-AV.—1 lot near 80th-st.
MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner 67th-st.
MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner 67th-st.
9TH-AV.—Northwest corner 55th-st.
EAST 67TH-ST.—1 lot 95 feet west of Madison-a
WEST 58TH-ST.—2 lots west of 9th-av.
EAST 68TH-ST.—4 lots west of Madison-av.
Full circulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head, face and body. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face.
No charge for consultation.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hernia, Varicocele and General De-formities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

Another Cure.—H. Mullen, Esq., of No. 134 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, has been completely cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of MEXICALPE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Bus-iness suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens'

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	112¾	112⅞	June, 7-30........	105⅛	105⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	112¾	113	July, 7-30........	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106½	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108¾	109	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¾	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¾	107	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
New, '65.........	108	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
10-40 Registered.	99½	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon....	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
Gold.............	140⅜	140½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110
August, 7-30.....	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

EWELL & CLARKE,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
COMMISSION BROKERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

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INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN,
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ORIENT,
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Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
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GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
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NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
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A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st December will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6 Brooklyn, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.
This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.
DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,
which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.
Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.
H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.
Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance
Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.
The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.
N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

UNION NAVIGATION CO., No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 5.
The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until Dec. 5.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December.
Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared by the trustees from the net earnings of the mines the month of October, payable Dec. 1, at the office of the Company. Transfer-books closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1866. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
At the UNION-PLACE STABLES, No. 62 East 14th-st.,
By
MINER & SOMERVILLE.
SOME VERY FINE STOCK.
Catalogues this morning at stable.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—12 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2½x80 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x40 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x80 feet.
67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
97TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
112TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF A HOUSE DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., balance of stock of house dissolving partnership, and comprising in part fine old Sherry, Port, Madeira and other wines; a line of very fine light wines, Burgundy, Hock, Rein, Sauterne, &c.; fine old Santa Cruz, and Jamaica Rum, &c., &c.
ALSO,
About 200 cases of fine imported cabinet champagne.
Stock and samples will be in the store on the morning of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 27 AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
Malaga Raisins, 500 packages.
Currants, 50 barrels currants.
At 11½ o'clock within the store:
1,800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex. N. M. *Marque*, from Malaga.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
240 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 3,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LEEDS ART GALLERY.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th November,
at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noel,	Ed. Frere,	Montfallet,
Veron,	Pecrus,	Goupil,
Delacroix,	Rosier,	Couturier,
Veyrassat,	Lambinet,	Kuwasseg,
Lanfant de Metz,	Brissot,	Salmon,
Beaulieu,	Chaplin,	Cortes, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven,	Geo. H. Hall,	Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil,	D. Johnson,	Rondel,
Boutelle,	Thorn,	Coleman,
Inman,	H. Ronner, and others.	Everson,

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE
OF
40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
40,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF STATUARY,
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPES AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
SILESIAN GLASS,
BISQUET STATUARY,
and other magnificent French goods, just landed ex ship from Havre.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are now on exhibition, and is the most beautiful sale of fancy goods that has taken place in the City.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF RARE OLD MADEIRA WINES AND APPLE BRANDIES,
Belonging to the estate of
WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq.,
OF MADISON, N. J.
To be sold at auction,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are undoubtedly the most valuable Madeiras and brandies in the country. The sale is peremptory, and by order of Messrs. Purdy and Nicholas, who guarantee the genuineness of the above, and at whose store, No. 43 Beaver-st., the stock can be seen and all information given.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY-CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.
An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.
At the four-story dwelling-house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS TUESDAY, Nov. 27, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
GOERCK AND THIRD-ST. PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot, with three three-story brick houses, southwest corner Goerck and 3d sts.; lot 14 feet front, 26.10 feet rear, and 100 feet deep. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French plate, oval and mantle mirrors; rosewood and black-walnut suites, in crimson brocatel; black-walnut and rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black-walnut marble-top buffets, black-walnut work-tables, cottage suites, black-walnut office desks and chairs, black-walnut and mahogany extension dining tables and chairs, decorated vases, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock, an executor's sale of gentlemen's new and second-hand clothing.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND BUILDING ON WATER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER and P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WATER-ST.—The three-story brick building and lot, situated on the north side of Water-st., between Market and Pike slips, and known as No. 454 Water-st. Lot 25 by 60 feet. Terms at sale.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. H. H. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION—SPECIAL SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, at No. 627 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27; will commence at 7 o'clock; a large lot of oil-paintings and engravings, by some of the most celebrated artists in the country; they will be sold without reserve; they can be seen at the gallery, No. 627 Broadway; catalogue of paintings at the gallery.
WM. H. H. JONES,
No. 86 Nassau-st., Auctioneer.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS and DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and
RICH EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!
A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOISERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!
FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES,
Suitable for all occasions.
ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES
in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs, manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed,
AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 561 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
in great variety, for
THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS,
ALL SIZES,
from 2 to 6 yards long.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
We take great pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we shall commence on MONDAY, Nov. 26, to sell
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
at prices which will remind them of the times "before internal revenue taxes" and the "war." The causes which enable us to announce this fact are EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN GOODS, EXCESSIVE MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, bad trade at the South and West and in some parts of New-York, thereby forcing importers, manufacturers, jobbers and over-traders to slaughter their merchandise at such auction-rooms as Wm. Topping & Co.'s, Kobbe & Corlies', Townsend, Montaut & Co.'s, Haggerty & Co.'s, Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.'s, and Wilmerding & Mounts', in all of which we have been purchasing heavy, at our own prices, almost.
The following list of goods and prices will clearly indicate the condition of the dry goods market:
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
French Merenoes, all wool, only 65c. per yard.
French Poplins, all wool, only 55c. per yard.
Empress Cloths, all wool, only 60c. per yard.
Black and Colored Coburgs, only 28c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, only 25c. per yard.
Black and Colored Alpacas, very fine, only 31¼c. per yard.
Colored Paramattas, very fine, only 30c. per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Handsome Check Poplins at 25c.; actual cost to import, 42c.
Rich Plaid Poplins, double width, at 30c.; cost to import over 50c.
Silk Striped Poplins, very handsome, only 37½c.; worth 75c.
Rich Figured Roubai Poplins, only 37½c.; worth 75c.
Rich Moire Antique Poplins, 50c.; worth 87½c.
Granite Poplins, new goods, only 35c.; actual cost to import, 67c.
Bright Plaid French Poplins, double width, at 50c.; worth 87½c.
Very Rich High Color French Plaid Poplins at $1; worth $1 65.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
On these goods there is an actual loss to the manufacturers and importers of from 50 to 80 PER CENT.
Black Doeskins, all wool and sound, at $1 per yard.
Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 per yard.
Double and Twist Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 25 per yard.
Silk Mixed Fancy Cassimeres, all wool and sound, $1 50 per yard.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
10-4 All Wool, and heavy, at $4 per pair.
10-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $5 per pair.
11-4 All Wool, Bath, at $6 per pair.
12-4 All Wool, Whitney's, at $7 50 per pair.
WOOLEN HOISERY, LADIES' BREAKFAST SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, &c., in some things actually lower than before the war.
Children's Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 10c. per pair, worth 25c.
Misses' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 12½c. per pair, worth 30c.
Ladies' Merino Hose, White and Colored, at 20c. per pair, worth 44c.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Breakfast Shawls at $1 25, sold about two months ago at $3.
Shetland Wool Nubias at 30c., sold recently at $1.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs at 12c., worth 40c.
Children's Zephyr Wool Scarfs, large, at 18c., 23c. and 35c.
Gents' Merino Drawers only 75c., worth more than double.
Gent's heavy Ribbed Drawers only 90c.
Ladies' heavy Merino Drawers at 95c., worth $1 75.
Ladies' heavy Merino Vests at $1 25, worth $2 25.
Gent's Merino Vests at 87½c., 95c. $1 10 to $1 25.
Also,
Great reduction in prices of Linens, Damasks, Towels, Table Cloths, Hucks and Crashes.
Also,
Balmoral Skirts at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.
Balmoral Skirtings at 37½c., 50c. and upward.
Also,
A magnificent stock of RICH SILKS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS of all the latest styles.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 172 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing.
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS
And no customers to buy them. The reason is
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR.
And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK;
All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling
NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, childrens cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.
Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $3 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.
Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.
Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.
One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.
Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.
Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.
In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.
Imported French Flowers new every day.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st
Fifth block east from the Bowery

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bargains in plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c., &c.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOAKS, FURS.
A most elegant assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS,
in Velvet and Cloth, which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also, an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

THE NEW CARPET STORE.—WE ARE offering our new and large stock of Carpets at a great reduction on old prices. Ingrains from 50c. per yard; Lowell, Hartford and Thomsonville three-plys from $1 90; English tapestry Brussels from $1 75; English body Brussels from $2 50; English Royal Velvet from $2 50. Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats and Matting at corresponding rates. D. KELLY & CO., No. 472 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

MILLINERY.

MADAM NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESS-making establishment; ladies' dresses, cloaks and suits made at the shortest notice and after the latest French styles, No. 927 Broadway. Mme. Newberry has also on hand a very choice selection of French bonnets which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, *(as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,)* and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.
MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS
FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 561 BROADWAY.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7¼ octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warrantee for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 94 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

L'AFRICAINE WALTZES—CONTAINING principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, arranged by GODFREY, 40c.; also, by same composer, "Mabel" and "Guards" waltzes, for piano, 35 cents each; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTment of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; or would do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibb's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do some chamberwork, or would attend to grown children; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of growing children and to do all kinds of family sewing and operate a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, or will go as chambermaid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., opposite the Public School, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a competent dressmaker and hair-dresser; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Washington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK WITH excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups; does the coarse washing; will cook in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS would like to have some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing or fluting; would like to have a family washing; the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 305 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a grown child; has the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; would assist with washing; has best of City reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 82 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation to take care of one or two young children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 4 West 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can make good cake and biscuit, and would assist with the washing and ironing; can give good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; the other as competent nurse; has four years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO MAKE engagements to go out by the day to do family sewing, or will do sewing at her own residence, either by hand or machine. Address No. 600 3d-av., between 41st and 42d sts., two stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes; can sew on a machine; has good City reference. No. 261 16th-st., one door west from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and assistant with the washing and ironing, or do light washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 East 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing, or take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address J. F. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman for chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, with best City references as to abilities and disposition, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to cook and assist with the ironing; is a good baker; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; good reference. Call at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, and first-class English cook; good references given. Call or address No. 94 5th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S NURSE, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; or as children's maid and do family sewing; wages $10. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY a steady, active woman who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker. Address M. D., No. 61 4th-av., at McGaillard's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Green's, No. 50 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 233 5th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by an experienced cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days; first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 430 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant cook, with good City references; can do all kinds of family cooking—meats, game, pastry, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of references can be given. Call for 2 days at No. 244 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at 101 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 874 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as a first-class seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit, and operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; can produce first-class City reference. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 87 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, with City reference, either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and nurse. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has lived in England for several years, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent English girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or do general housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires the washing of a family or a few ladies and gentlemen; would engage to clean offices or stores. Call at No. 146 3d-av., rear house, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; would do the chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English woman; best of City reference. Address A. S., cook, No. 120 East 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork, if required. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and waiting or fine washing. Call at 40 East 32d-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE A situation as infant's nurse for a respectable Protestant person; has long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-avenue, opposite the church.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD situation for an excellent nurse; one who can take the best care of a child from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., after 10 o'clock.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good home for an excellent girl, as good plain cook; is a beautiful baker, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Apply at No. 146 East 16th-st., on Tuesday.

A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD TAKE dressmaking or family sewing at her own house; children's clothes neatly made. Call at No. 339 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., first floor.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE would like to find situations for two excellent servants, a chambermaid and coachman. Apply at No. 14 West 23d-st.

A NUMBER OF WET NURSES WANT situations daily, at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse's Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's house by a very respectable Englishman; is a single man, of middle age, and Protestant principles; can take care of horse, drive, work in garden, milk cow, wait on table; is a handy man of all work, and in every respect trustworthy; refers to last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family in town or country, by a man who perfectly understands his business; best of City reference given as to sobriety and honesty. Can be seen for two days at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man; understands his business perfectly, and is a very good gardener; has the best of City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and try to please. Address A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who has a full and thorough knowledge of his business, and can produce first-class City references; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as groom, who understands horses well and is a careful driver; can be well recommended. Address T. L., at Mr. Wilson's, No. 89 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to superintend a farm, if required; best of City references can be given. Address R. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (PROTEStant) a situation as coachman and gardener; has first-class references; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; $20 per month wanted. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at Mr. Kappler's confectionery, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., for S. W., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself useful, in City or country; the best of City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class City reference; will be found obliging. Call or address JAMES, No. 80 West 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses and cows; would take the entire charge of a small place. Address G. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference given. Call or address J. D., at Mrs. Cough's No. 88 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by one who has good City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 9 Bible House, in the drug store, corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman; can refer to his late employer. Call on or address W. C., No. 57 Centre-st., in the paper-store, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, wants a situation in a good house; has a good knowledge of book-keeping, and will make himself useful. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, JUST ARrived from London, a situation as waiter or butler in a private family; he speaks English; good recommendations. Address V. L., No. 167 Avenue C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an experienced man (Protestant) with City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as Coachman and Gardener; best of City reference. Apply at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single Englishman; has good reference. Address I. J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom, or to work on a farm. Address R. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Call at No 948 Broadway. Saddler's store.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend to be an honest, sober and capable man; is single. Call on W. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st., or No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COUNTRY is anxious to procure a situation for a valuable Protestant coachman; the best of recommendation can be given. Apply for two days at his present employer's, No. 65 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOSIERY BUYER AND SALESman; one posted in buying and selling and having a good trade with jobbers, can make a good arrangement with an Importing and Commission house, about adding this branch to their business. Address with references, experience, terms, &c., Post-office Box No. 5,695 New-York.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD plain laundress and chambermaid; she must understand and be willing to assist in waiting; the best City references required. Apply on Tuesday, at No. 2 East 29th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN-PAINTER, who understands the City style of lettering; a steady engagement at good wages. Apply to or address HOJER & GRAHAM, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SEAMSTRESS, WITH City references. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 until 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Inquire at No. 12 East 29th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants. Also for girls lately landed.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av., wants a lady's maid, to travel; also, good help. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

FARM HAND WANTED—A GOOD MAN IS wanted 20 miles from the City. One that understands milking and the care of horses, can apply at the coal yard, foot of Hammond-st., N. R.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—COMME VENDEUSE CHEZ une couturiere, une personne, capable parlant Anglais et Francais. S'adresser pour une semaine, au No. 6 West 11th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.
MR. H. J. MACDONALD WITHDRAWS from our firm this day to go into business on his own account.
H. G. STEBBINS & SNS.

OFFICE OF ALLEY & MACDONALD, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEY & MACDONALD, for the transaction of a general stock commission business.
GEO. BOLTON ALLEY, H. J. MACDONALD,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange, and of the Mining Board.

NOV. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ICE-HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH TOOLS, &c.; capacity 15,000 or 20,000 tons; desirably situated. Address W., Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Nov. 21
TARIFA.....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND TARIFA are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMABIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
FREE—Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
The British built steamship CELIA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.....$130
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from those ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MADDOCK & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage—first cabin, $80; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $70; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and TUDOR, having been thoroughly refitted, will have Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth to land the mails, &c., at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICE OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$200 Lower Saloon.....$80
SECOND CLASS.....$60
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KAEB & CO., Agents in Paris.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These ocean steamers will call at Pernambuco, and call or touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMBIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL, & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.
PIERSON'S WEEKY LINE.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON No. 164 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO CO.,
So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., for the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first cabin, and $168 to $183 for second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, two-thirds fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under deck. Bills of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama.	$300	$200	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (skew,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LESSO, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR WEDNESDAY STEAMER. The A 1 elegant steamship GRANADA, HARRISON, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail as above, (Nov. 28,) at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer CHEATHAM, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Freight received up to hour of sailing. Bills of lading signed on board. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely, as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. CROCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 14 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application to
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DISTILLERIES FURNISHED AT SHORT notice, by GOULD MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York, and Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS—12 and 15-horse power engines and boilers for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., betwee 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A BEAUTIful set of furniture for reception room; sofa, arm and four chairs; also, bedstead and spring mattress, with carved tops and round corners, three chairs in rops. Inquire at No. 417 4th-av.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 16th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 23 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.
Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor, second and third floors, with board. Private table if desired. References.

BOARDING.—TO LET, TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, on a back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; family private; location central. Address, for particulars, W. H. F., Box No. 902 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM attached, on second floor, with board for gentleman, wife and child; location must be above Washington-place, and between 4th and 7th avs.; price, including fire and gas, not to exceed $40 per week; private table preferred at proportionate rate; unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. T., Box No. 111 Times Office.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in a neatly furnished cottage house, where there are no other boarders. Call for three days at No. 330 West 36th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish a large, well-furnished room with good board in a private family, near 5th-av., below 34th-st.; price not to exceed $30 per week. Address BOARD, Box No. 165 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, within thirty minutes' ride of the City Hall. Address, for three days, stating terms, &c., BOARDING, Box No. 167 Times Office.

**BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family for a gentleman and wife; location between 8th and 20th sts., west of 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 150 Times Office.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished rooms, with or without board; every convenience; gas, baths, hot and cold water throughout the house; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or separately, with board, can be obtained at No. 28 North Washington-square.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board, may be had at No. 48 West 24th-st.; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster Coun y, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA FOR rent, in the building of the National Bank of the Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut-st. (North-east corner of Philadelphia.) Three communicating rooms, second story front, and two rooms, 50x60, with splendid north and south light. The building is supplied with gas, water, water-closets and heating apparatus. Apply at the Bank.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 27 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. Price $20,000; rent $2,500. Will let for a term of years. Address P. H., Box No. 1,452 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF TWO LOWER FLOORS, 25x100, on Union-square, desirable for any business; adapted to first-class family grocery-store; rent very low. READ & ELLIS, No. 181 Broadway.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry to let to May 1; rent merely nominal to a responsible and respectable party. Address J. P., Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY (NO BOARders) will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to first-class parties; location very central. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st., suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

200 LIGHT LODGING ROOMS, FIRST-class, with gas, $3 to $4 weekly; 50 cents nightly; for gentlemen only, at the New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard.

TO LET—FLOORS IN NEW HOUSES JUST FINished, 103d-st., near 3d-av.; rent from $15 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 33th-st. and 1st-av.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen without board, in the first-class house No. 31 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYsician's office, with a grate preferred, and below Grand-st.; rent must be low. Address Dr. HUIT, Box No. 102 Times Office.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity, between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—200 light rooms with gas. Lodgings for gentlemen only 50 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
9 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., thence via Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
3 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and will run South to Buffalo and Niagara Falls without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Cadensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh. For Troy will be run at 6 East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from Pier No. 39 Broadway, Jersey City, to intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily for Orville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, for Port Jervis.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates, by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 215 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 16th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia.....	40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore.....	90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington.....	$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria.....	1 60 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President,
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

BREWERY FOR SALE,
LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.
An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 15th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Milford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to

EVACUATION DAY.

The Annual Fall Parade of the First Division, National Guard—Fully Seven Thousand Men Under Arms—Serenade to Gov. Fenton.

The Eighty-second anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the British troops was duly celebrated yesterday by a parade of the State National Guard. With this exception the citizens did but little to celebrate the day on which occurred the event that receives so prominent a position in our country's history. Scarcely has any day of public interest received so little notice, very few of the many flag-staffs on Broadway being used to throw the national colors to the breeze. The stores along that leading thoroughfare were wide open all day, and business was conducted as usual.

Early yesterday morning every National Guardsman intending to parade had his heart gladdened by the delightful appearance of the weather, the sun rising with peculiar brightness, and the air being both bracing and exhilarating. By 11 A. M. every regiment was abroad, the company roll calls having been called punctually at 10:30 o'clock. The several orders issued by the brigade and regimental commanders were peremptory in directing the assembling of their commands promptly at the time designated, and it was pleasant to see the obedience rendered by all. The division orders of Gen. ASPINWALL directed the formation of the division line at 12:30, and the hour of review at 1 o'clock. Both these orders were successfully carried out. The appearance of the troops while awaiting the reviewing officer, in Fifth-avenue, was a handsome one, and the street was kept clear from curb to curb by means of regimental sentinels.

THE REVIEW.

Precisely at 1 o'clock, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding the First Division, made his appearance on the right of the line, when the order, "prepare for review," was passed down the line, and each regiment came quickly to an "attention." Scarcely had the First Brigade been thrown into position before Gen. ASPINWALL, attended by two aids and mounted orderlies, commenced his gallop down the line. As he passed each regiment arms were presented and the colors drooped, the several commands being kept in line, standing at ease, until the General reappeared on the right, about half an hour later, when the division was thrown into column by companies, and the route of march was taken up, which was through Eighth-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street and Broadway to Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Division was reviewed by the Governor.

The Division moved off in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Otto Troop of Carbineers.
Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding First Division, and Staff.
Col. WM. G. WARD, commanding First Brigade, and Staff.
First Brigade National Guard, consisting of the Second, Twelfth, Seventy-first, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Infantry.
Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER, commanding Second Brigade, and Staff.
Second Brigade National Guard, consisting of the First Regiment, Artillery; Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry.
Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, commanding the Third Brigade, and Staff.
The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment of Infantry, under command of Col. MESEROLE.
Third Brigade, National Guard, consisting of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Infantry.
Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOF, Commanding the Fourth Brigade and Staff.
Fourth Brigade, National Guard, consisting of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth Regiments of Infantry.
Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade and Staff.
Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the First and Third Regiments of Cavalry.
Platoon of Police.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMMANDS.

The Second Regiment paraded about 250 men, in six companies, under command of Col. REED. This regiment disarms all criticism, from the fact that it has not yet risen to its legs since its return from the field. There is no more deserving command in the First Division than the gallant Second, and we speak for it a more generous patronage from general headquarters. Give them a chance, and the Second Regiment will soon rise in rank as well as numbers. Col. REED must attend to the discipline of his command, however, else its reputation will suffer.

The Twelfth Regiment appeared with about 400 in line, in ten companies. As usual with this command, the appearance of the rank and file was all that could be desired. We noticed, however, that Maj. WARD wore full dress epaulettes, while every other officer, (except the Engineer officer,) wore straps. Maj. WARD was also the only officer in the Twelfth to wear a gold laced cap. These defects have been repeatedly pointed out before in these columns. We were chagrined to see so good a regiment so far forget themselves as to cheer Col. WARD while standing at "attention."

The Seventy-first Regiment had fully 400 men out in the companies, under command of Col. PARMELE. The Regiment made a splendid appearance, and the men seemed to take a new pride in the fact. The left guide of Company A saw fit to fall in rear of his company so that the Regiment had no leading guide. He should know that this was wrong.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. FARRELL, having only 150 men present in five companies, the men wearing overcoats, while the officer paraded without. The right guide marched in front of, instead of behind the leading company, which was absurd.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment had only 100 men under arms, and even they were not properly equipped. The battalion was formed in three companies. Both the Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth ought to be consolidated with the Sixty-ninth at once, and we opine that that fate is not far off.

The Third Regiment (Bendix Zouaves) paraded about 300 men, in ten companies. The appearance of the battalion was a fair one, although the men did not seem to have been made as perfect in the manual as they should. The non-commissioned officers perform their duty well, however, and we look for an improvement. Gen BENDIX was in command.

The Fifth Regiment made a very handsome and soldierly appearance, having fully 500 on parade. The uniform worn by this command is that designated for heavy artillery, and every article in the equipment was perfect. The brass scales have a good effect. The drum corps of this regiment is one of the best in the entire division, and numbers thirty drums. We have frequently spoken of its superiority in the drum-beats and street music. The drum-major should content himself with artillery shoulder-knots, epaulettes being improper.

The Sixth Regiment paraded about 275 men, and would have made a good appearance if the guides had paid more attention to preserving proper distances. Still, the Sixth deserves credit.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, under command of Col. CONKLING, appeared in line with about 250 men, in a ten-company formation. We are glad to notice a decided improvement in the drum corps, as it was much needed. The general appearance of the Eighty-fourth was a creditable one.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment appeared with about 400 men under arms, and was commanded by Col. KREHBIEL. The officers were all in full dress and made a dashing appearance. The Surgeon wore a green plume in his hat, which is incorrect, the sash designating his rank. This rising German organization is evidently hard at work, else it could not make so good an appearance. The Drum Major kept too far in front of his corps, three paces being the limit.

The First Artillery was dismounted, thereby saving $800 to the city, and the column was not cluttered up by their unwieldy guns. Nearly 350 men paraded, and the appearance of the command was a highly creditable one. Steps ought, however, to be taken to secure an uniformity in dress. The regiment carried the handsome new stand of colors presented them by the Mayor during the forenoon.

The First Regiment (Hawkins Zouaves) were in good shape, having 200 men in excellent uniforms and the men were well set up, thereby giving the command a cohesive look. The drum corps of this regiment has been strongly augmented, and now makes a most creditable appearance. This Zouave regiment ought not to lack recruits.

The Seventh Regiment, as usual with that excellent and truly model command, made a magnificent appearance, having 680 men in line, in 20 platoons of 16 files front. Every little detail is so well attended to in this regiment that the critical eye can find nothing astray. The Seventh appeared in full uniform and won the honors of the day. The drum corps of this regiment is, however, unworthy so good an organization, and makes a sorry appearance beside their celebrated band of forty-five pieces.

The Eighth Regiment paraded 520 men in overcoats, and made a soldiery appearance, the men marching over the pavement with a steady and swinging step. The troop attached to this regiment held the left of the line, Gen. VARIAN not requiring their service as an escort, as was usual with the late Brigadier. Why not enlarge this troop into a full regiment for Gen. POSTLEY's Brigade?

The Ninth Regiment is rapidly increasing in strength, having 450 men out yesterday, in ten companies of 20 files front. The uniform worn by the drum corps is novel as well as neat. The Ninth have no cause to be ashamed of their appearance yesterday, for few regiments excelled them.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment marched at times too quick, but they made a creditable appearance. We were sorry to see so good a Drum Major, the only one to wear the bearskin shako, which has gone out of date since the war. The Thirty-seventh Regiment paraded with 368 men in 8 companies, under command of Col. FARRAR. Their band won favorable notices from spectators while *en route*.

The Fifty-fifth (Garde Lafayette) made their usual handsome appearance in the French uniform of the line. Their Vivandiere was also present, and attracted the attention of the ladies. There were about 450 men in line.

The Fourth Regiment, (Veteran Zouaves,) made a showy yet creditable appearance. We were glad to notice that some attempt at an uniform style of turbans had been made, which made a decided improvement in the *tout ensemble* of the command. The Fourth have a good drum corps composed of experienced drummers from the volunteer service. Col. H. D. HULL was in command, and there were over 250 men present in six companies.

The Eleventh Regiment were under the command of Lieut.-Col. LUX, wore overcoats, and paraded 450 men in twenty platoons. The drum corps needs recruiting, and the Adjutant should attend better to the evening off of platoons. The appearance of the Eleventh was a very good one, despite these drawbacks.

The Twenty-second Regiment paraded 460 men in nine companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. POST. The appearance of the battalion was a highly creditable one, and the men marched well. The drum-major of the Twenty-second should wear a dress more in uniform with the rest of the command. As it is, it looks as though he had been borrowed for the occasion.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded with 250 men in eight companies, and made a ship-shape appearance. This excellent regiment is rapidly regaining its pristine vigor, and should receive better support.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment are Highlanders now only in name, they having recently adopted the artillery fatigue uniform. Only seven companies paraded, the others not being uniformed yet, and nearly 200 men were present. The Highlanders had no band, though they did not appear to miss it much.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. LEROY, and had scarcely 100 men present, in a six-company formation. The band was an excellent one, as was also the drum corps, quite shaming the regiment. The companies being marched "guide right," threw the column out of the line.

The First Cavalry paraded about 150 sabres, and did not make a very creditable appearance, the members evidently not caring for the reputation of their command.

The Third Cavalry made a good appearance with nearly 350 sabres. This organization is evidently a live one, though the members do not pay proper attention to the utility of correct uniforms, and we noticed several of the animals decorated with useless trappings.

HONORS PAID TO THE GOVERNOR.

Despite the care taken in laying out the route for the division, the head of the column overlapped the rear at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, causing some delay. As the division marched down Fifth-avenue, at the intersection of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, the honor of a marching salute was paid to His Excellency Gov. FENTON, who came down from Albany to review the division. Yesterday morning the orders were so far modified that bands were not to turn out, and only mounted officers to salute. The Governor's salute was fired at Madison-square as the column moved past.

Gov. FENTON appeared on the hotel balcony, accompanied by Inspector-General GEO. S. BATCHELLOR, Adjutant-General WM. IRVINE, Brig.-Gens. SWAIN, PALMER, DARLING and MERRITT, of his staff, besides Cols. WILSON, GEBHARD and LIEBENAU. The appearance of the several commands as they marched past the hotel was a highly creditable one, and the alignments were well preserved. As each brigade cleared the square the commandants gave the necessary orders for a dismissal. The time occupied by the division in marching past a given point was fifty minutes, and there were fully seven thousand men in line. Gen. ASPINWALL was only attended by two Aids, Majors BEND and THOMAS, which fact caused considerable comment. The division staff of Gen. SANDFORD, so often unwieldy and always ineffective, has given way to a better state of affairs. It is to be hoped that the new Division-General—whoever he may be—will select an experienced staff.

The Governor's Serenade.

About 8:30 o'clock last evening a large and interested gathering of citizens assembled in the open square immediately contiguous to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of seeing, and, if possible, hearing Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON, who was to be serenaded at 9 o'clock by his personal and political friends. By that hour the crowd numbered fully five thousand persons, and they were quite orderly in their demeanor. Soon after 9 o'clock GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band, of forty-five pieces, arrived on the ground and began the serenade, the musical programme being interrupted at intervals by set pieces of pyrotechnics. The most noticeable of these was an eagle with outspread wings, having "REUBEN E. FENTON" beneath. On either side were the mottoes, "The Able Governor and the Honest Man," and "The Empire State Knows and Honors the Man." During this serenade the Governor received a large number of his admirers, and was supported in his reception by the following members of his military staff:

Gen. Wm. Irvine, Gen. G. S. Batcheller, Gen. S. L. Marvin, Gen. G. W. Palmer, Gen. J. B. Swain, Gen. L. A. Merritt, Gen. C. W. Darling, Col. Libenau and Col. Farrell.

Loud calls were made by the outside gathering for the Governor, in response to which His Excellency appeared upon the balcony, when he was introduced to the crowd beneath by Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, in a few fitting words. The Governor was received with loud cheers, when he made the following speech:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: With hearty feeling I thank you for this cordial greeting. This welcome, so far as it relates to my connection with public and political affairs, serves to compensate for the trials and difficulties of official station as well as to add value to its honor. We have just closed a political canvass that has been surpassed in importance by few previous struggles. It is hardly too much to say no political contest within the period of our recollection has presented graver questions for the decision of the people, questions, indeed, which involved the fundamental principles of our Government, and which in our judgment affected the progress and the permanence of free institutions. [Applause.] We rejoice in our victory, not as the success of any individual, except as individuals are important to the strength and maintenance of a cause; but we rejoice in our victory, as the triumph of a commonwealth of freemen engaged in the cause of Republican Government. We rejoice in the intelligence, patriotism and firmness of the people. We rejoice in the largeness and completeness of the result and the quiet and confidence which follows. It is the glory of our people, at least it is one of the evidences of the success of our institutions, that the minority so cheerfully and readily accept the decisions of the majority at the ballot-box. Our Democratic friends will not much regret our victory if we discharge the duties which devolve upon us with large views of public policy, and with integrity and justice. We should not fail to so act, that the happiness and prosperity of the people will be promoted, and that the Republic throughout the centuries of its existence will bear the impress of our wise and faithful conduct. [Applause.] Under a Government like ours, with a people so intelligent, we cannot if we would escape the battle of ideas. Discussion, conflict of opinions, analysis of theories are important, if not necessary to the vigor of good government. It is the vitality of our political system under the trials of these few past eventful years, which strengthens my faith that the people will continue equal to every exigency of our national life, and that neither the traditions of our early history, the principles at issue in the late terrible civil war, nor the cause of humanity and progress will fail of complete vindication and triumph. [Applause.] The recent elections at least indicate the settled purpose of the people to impose conditions for protection and security, before admitting the late rebellious States to full participation in the nation's affairs; and I may congratulate you upon the increasing prospect, through this unmistakable verdict of the people, of the satisfactory adjustment of our national differences at no remote period. I cannot doubt that the proposed Consitutional Amendment will be ratified by the required number of States. Certainly the political decision is an emphatic declaration in favor of the Congressional claim over the question of the reconstruction of the States lately in revolt, as against the policy of the President. It is the judgment of the loyal nation, unmistakably pronounced, and sooner or later this judgment must prevail. I do not see why the President should refuse to conform to the popular verdict. No sacrifice is asked, none is expected; for as President, he may yield his personal opinions and accept the deliberate judgment of the people in matters which relate to their welfare and security. It is not humiliating; it would rather be noble and just. I will not question the disposition of the President to modify his views out of respect to the great voice of the loyal people, whose Government, in the providence of God, he has been called to administer. [Applause.] There can be no reaction; the nation will not turn back. There was danger at one time that there might be remissness following the strain of battle, and sacrifice incident to the perils and desolations of war. But there is doubt no longer. Never before have the people, from the early and constant home of freedom in the East, to the lakes, the prairies and the farthest West, been so united, so earnest and so firm. It is an unmistakable expression of the popular will, after full, free and frank discussion. Will the revolted States hold out against it? It is hardly probable that a course of policy which is so obviously the fixed purpose of the people can be very long resisted. Our duty is plain. The first Republican State in the Union, our pride as well as our interest and patriotism lead us to hope that the constitutional relations of all the States will soon be restored upon a just basis, and to desire the early return of fraternal relations between all the American people. Our great City and its mighty trade, the population of our great State and our immense material resources, are best promoted by the harmony and prosperity of the Union. Faithful to these great interests of our own State, we shall be faithful to all, and advance the civilization of the world. [Applause.] Our State at large feels a deep interest in the well-being of this great commercial mart. It is a common interest that all good citizens feel, and a common pride that they cherish, in the grandeur, the strength and the good name of New-York City. There is not one who would not rejoice, as I do, in contributing by every means to the social order, the public security and the greatness of the Metropolis of our country. In conclusion, friends, I desire to express to you my grateful personal appreciation of the support given to me in the recent election, and my acknowledgment of the public confidence reassured to me by its result. I accept it as a verdict of approval of my purposes and acts in the administration of State affairs, and I need not declare that, upheld by such a popular expression, I shall enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate for another term with renewed zeal and satisfaction.

While Gov. FENTON was speaking the assembled multitude repeatedly interrupted him with applause; and at the conclusion the patriotic sentiments which he had enunciated were ratified by three times three. He then retired within the hotel, and received the congratulations of personal and political friends.

Those outside finding that the serenade was over, as far as they were concerned, quietly dispersed to their several homes.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Further Examinations Before Justice Dowling—The Testimony of Mr. Thomas Lord and Mr. Thomas Barron—Heavy Detective's Fee—Some Curious Developments.

The examination into the Lord bond robbery case was resumed before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS LORD.

The first witness called was Mr. Thomas Lord, brother of Rufus Lord, the principal victim in the robbery. He testified that he had seen a printed schedule of the lost bonds, and had compared the list with Mr. Lord's book; the coupons were paid by the Sub-Treasurer; there were two payments made on these bonds to his brother; one was paid on the 15th of December, 1865, and the second amount, falling due on the 15th of February, 1865, was paid on the 17th of February, 1866, to his brother.

Cross-examination—He did not enter all the numbers on the books, and did not know whether they were correctly entered or not of his own personal knowledge; shortly after the robbery he went to the office of his brother, partly as a companion, to aid him in any way that he could; up to the time he went into the office, he never saw or heard of these particular bonds that he was aware of; he knew that his brother owned seven-thirty bonds, but never saw them; he did not know to having seen them prior to the theft; he had seen bonds since the robbery which were said to have been bonds taken from his brother; he should think there were $90,000 in value of 7.30 bonds; he did not remember the numbers of the bonds which were returned, and thought there were seventeen or eighteen of that kind; he did not remember whether there were one or two of the one thousand 7.30, and thought there were four thousand dollars of the loan of 1881; he thought that about two thousand dollars of the last loan and securities had been returned, but could not tell whether the first of these was returned; about $180,000 was returned at two different times, some time ago; the 7.30s were returned at three different times, within a moderate space of time of each other, probably within a month; he was present when they were returned, and compared them with the list to see if they were right; they were brought to the office by some of the Boston Police, and, if his memory served him right, by one of the New-York Police; it was Mr. Heath or Mr. Jones, of the Boston Police, who returned them; he could not say positively who the New-York officer was, probably it was Capt. Young, as he (Young) was particularly engaged with the Boston officers; he understood from the officer that the ten first parcels were taken from a thief; the thief was not brought to the office, and he never saw the man who was said to be the thief from whom the bonds were received; the officer told him that the name of the party was Hardanas; the United States Marshal who arrested him he thought was named Westcott; he never understood that Hardanas was brought to this City; a portion of the bonds which were returned were purchased of a broker, of Boston, named Campbell; they were 7.30s; he thought $5,000 each, but could not tell their numbers; the two first parcels were taken by Hardanas, and delivered prior to the purchase of the others; he did not understand that anyone had anything to do with the bonds excepting Hardanas and the men who got bonds for him; he did not remember to have seen any of the bonds lost except those which had been returned.

Re-direct—He thought the bonds were returned within two or three months after the robbery; to the best of his recollection, only two men came with the bonds when they were returned; those persons were dressed as citizens; his brother and himself were in the office; he believed no one else; he never knew anything about the late robbery of coupons except what he had seen in the papers and what was reported by the Police; his first knowledge of the coupons was derived from the policeman who stated that he had sight of the coupons which had been stopped at the Sub-Treasury office; they were New-York Policemen, he thought, Capt. Jordan and Mr. Elden; they were the ones for which Mr. Heller was examined on a previous complaint; there was no arrangement of any kind made between himself and the persons who brought the bonds; they said they took them of Hardanas.

To the Court—He had no account of the expenses made relative to the bonds; there were several disbursements made; certain moneys, consisting of several thousand dollars, were paid to Detective Young at various times; the amount was about four thousand dollars, and included, as he understood, the advertising bill; all the disbursements were paid to Young, the money having been handed to him for that purpose, with the exception of $76; he paid out the money and gave a receipt for the same; his brother gave Young a written power of attorney to do all lawful things to recover the bonds, which power of attorney had been returned and canceled about two or three months ago, perhaps longer.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE EXAMINATION.

Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD made a motion to adjourn the examination till another day, as he was compelled to be present at the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. STEWART, for the defence, asked the Court to reconsider its decision in not admitting the accused to bail. The case was one of great importance, and it was proposed to investigate it to the bottom to see what, if any thing, had been done to recover the bonds. He thought enough had been shown to prove that his clients were free from committing the acts alleged. If there were any one else looking behind those men endeavoring to cover up the robbery, he hoped they would be brought to justice. If any one was trying to obstruct the ends of justice he hoped the fact would be demonstrated. He was certain his clients would appear when called upon.

The Court—The District-Attorney said nothing about bail; his motion was for adjournment.

Mr. Bedford—At a previous session the Court said no bail would be taken.

The Court—I have not changed my opinion.

Mr. Bedford—I leave the matter with your Honor.

Mr. Stewart—Knowing the opinion of District-Attorney Hall, he thought were he the counsel in this case, the parties would be admitted to bail. He would recall the remark made by Judge Barnard, that everybody who could give requisite security was entitled to bail. He thought the remark made by Justice Dowling concerning bail at the early stage of the proceedings was now inappropriate, in consequence of the developments elicited in the case.

The Court—I entertain the same opinion now that I did at the last session of the Court. From the evidence, I did not think these persons were the ones who robbed, but were receivers.

Mr. Stewart—The object of the law is to secure the attendance of the parties. Bail can do it in this instance.

The Court—I still hold to the opinion I formerly expressed.

It being decided to go on with the case, the next witness was

THOMAS BARRON,

who testified to the assistance he gave in making up the printed list of the bonds stolen; the list of property he lost was taken from his books; he had recovered $10,000, beside $20,000 of United States registered stock; of the $11,000 $4,000 was in six per cent. bonds and $7,000 in 5-20 bonds; Mr. Lord came to his house on the evening of the robbery and told him that his property, which had been in his (Lord's) safe, had been stolen, together with his own; it was proposed to institute search for the thieves, and they decided to go immediately to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street; there they made known the loss; the officers said they would be at Mr. Lord's office at 10 o'clock next morning; the matter was intrusted to Capt. Young and other parties whom witness did not know; the officers expressed no opinion as to who committed the robbery; he shared with Mr. Lord the expense incurred in ferreting out the matter; he received $20,000, and $7,000 about two months after the robbery had occurred; the bonds were not handed to Mr. Lord in the presence of the witness; Officer Heath, of Boston, was present when they were handed to the witness; he could not repeat the conversation at the time; he understood the bonds were taken from Ellis by Officer Westcott, and that Mr. Lord had paid for the recovery of the bonds at the time; he had paid his proportion of the expenses to Mr. Lord for the recovery of the bonds; his share of the expense was not far from $3,500; he did not know to whom Mr. Lord paid the money; he understood that Mr. Lord paid the same proportion that he (witness) did; some $8,000 in bonds were in the hands of the Boston Police, and Messrs. Heath and Jones having been to Canada, and done a great deal, as they said, asked compensation for their services; it was proposed they should retain the $8,000 bonds for their trouble; $6,000 belonged to Mr. Lord; the other $10,000 to the witness; inasmuch as the bonds had been advertised as stolen, it was agreed that the bonds should be returned to Mr. Lord and witness, and the value of them paid to the officers; he never understood from whom the officers obtained the $8,000 in bonds, and thought the officer never told him from whom they were taken; altogether his share of the expenses amounted to fifty per cent. of the sum he had stolen; he gave a written power of attorney with Mr. Lord to Capt. Young, which had been returned; for another power of attorney given to Capt. Young, which was lost, Capt. Young gave a receipt; he understood that Capt. Young got back some bonds from Boston that had been sold to a broker there; he believed the name was Campbell; said to be a respectable broker.

At the conclusion of the evidence of Mr. BARRON, further examination in the case was postponed till Friday, at 10 A. M.

Whisky Seizures in Brooklyn.

Capt. LAIRDLOW has seized a distillery in Plymouth-street, which it is said is owned by Chief Engineer JOHN CUNNINGHAM and WILLIAM DAVIS. Quite a large quantity of whisky was found on the premises, which was taken in charge by the officers. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Chief and his partner, and they were taken into custody yesterday morning. They immediately gave bail for their appearance, and Collector WOOD turned the case over to the United States authorities. There was an investigation into the business of this distillery a short time ago, and it was found to be conducted in accordance with the law.

Capt. TOBIN seized a distillery on Sunday belonging to a Mr. KERRIGAN, on Classon-avenue. He had a still in operation which was running about 100 gallons a day.

An illicit distillery at No. 64 Portland-avenue, which was running about 100 gallons, was seized on Saturday.

An illicit distillery at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Tillary-street was seized by Capt. TOBIN between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. This still was running about 300 gallons.

Another illicit distillery was seized by Capt. TOBIN in Hudson-avenue. There was a watchman on the premises at the time, but the Captain got in the place unobserved, and caught the parties hard at work. He found five barrels of the whisky covered up with some boards in the yard.

Inspector FREDERICK COCHEN seized twelve barrels of whisky, marked as having been inspected by Inspector PHILLIPS, previous to Sept. 1. The marks were bogus.

Saturday night Capt. TOBIN seized a distillery in Remsen-street, near Flushing-avenue. The place was running at the time, but he only found one barrel of whisky on the premises.

Collector WOOD has a large number of complaints against illicit distillers at present, and his time will be entirely absorbed in investigating these cases for some weeks.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

The Investigation Before John Sedgwick, Esq., as Referee—Testimony of Wm. A. Herring, James Watson and Anson Herrick.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., having been appointed by the Governor a referee to investigate certain charges which have been preferred against MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, by the Citizens' Association, the investigation was commenced yesterday at Police Trial Chambers. Judge JAMES EMOT and S. H. HAMMOND, Deputy Attorney-General, were present in behalf of the State, G. G. NOYES, Esq., and JOSEPH F. DALY, Esq., in behalf of the Citizens' Association, and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and A. R. LAWRENCE, Esq., conducted the proceedings in the interest of Mr. BRENNAN.

Judge EMOT stated that he had been delegated by the Attorney-General to attend to the present case, but that owing to a press of other business he would be unable to give it his full attention.

Mr. BRADY protested against any counsel taking part in the proceedings except such as were authorized so to do by virtue of their official position.

The referee held that the Attorney-General had power to delegate such counsel as he saw fit, and such counsel had a right to select such assistance as he might deem proper. The referee also decided that he was there as the representative of the Governor, for the purpose of hearing such evidence as might be adduced, and that it was not his province to decide upon any quesions of law or fact which might arise.

Wm. A. Herring was the first witness called and examined by Deputy Attorney-General Hammond: Am Auditor of the County; do not remember whether a claim of Fernando Wood against the City had been paid or not; could not tell without referring to books.

Mr. Brady said that if the opposing counsel would designate the papers necessary the witness would produce them.

Mr. James Watson, County Auditor, the next witness, testified that advertising bills were presented by Mr. Anson Herrick, in June, 1865, and other dates, referred to in his subpœna; these bills were not passed and paid in that year; were paid in February 1866, by order of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *mandamus* signed by Judge Sutherland, and served on the 16th of February, 1866; the amount covered by *mandamus* was $144 60; total amount of bills $462 70; spoke but once to Mr. Brennan regarding Mr. Herrick's claim; about 1863; Mr. Brennan was spoken to again by witness when *mandamus* was presented; had no conversation with Mr. Brennan in reference to the Herrick charges before the Governor; paid the bills when ordered by the Court; prepared no defence in reference to these charges; *mandamuses* have been issued in two years to the number of four or five; one in the case of the Defence Commission, and another for the Tax Commissioners; the informality in the returns for 1863 was that the officers auditing the work had not certified to its performance; a warrant was drawn by the Comptroller in October, 1864, for $50,000, and payable to Orison N. Blunt, which witness passed as Auditor; warrant was drawn for a testimonial to Mr. Blunt, by order of the Board of Supervisors, as all orders for similar purposes; had received money from the subordinates in Comptroller's office for political purposes; could not state amount, as he did not regard it pertinent to the case; never collected a dollar for the personal purposes of Mathew T. Brennan; Comptroller's private house was built in 1864; did not collect money for that building himself, nor knew of others so doing; could not say that he paid a dollar for personal purposes of Mr. Brennan; never talked with Mathew T. Brennan regarding collections in Comptrollers office for his advantage.

The examination of Mr. WATSON will be continued to-day.

Mr. Anson Herrick, proprietor of the *Sunday Atlas*, was then sworn and testified: I presented, through agents, certain bills in 1863, 1864 and 1865, for advertising ordered by the Sheriff, to the Comptroller; bills for advertising were presented to the Board of Supervisors; had no personal interview with the Comptroller or County Auditor in reference to the bills; did not know why the bills were not paid at first; were paid on *mandamus*; have not conversed with Mr. Brennan since the February after his election; did not require the money, which accounted for his delay in obtaining *mandamus*; had no conversation with Mr. Storrs in reference to the bills; bills were settled by advice of his counsel, in throwing out a disputed claim, so as to avoid litigation; know nothing about the Blunt testimonial except what was published in the papers; knows nothing of himself in reference to the Central Park stock alluded to in an article in the *Atlas* of 1866, wherein it was stated that stock to the amount of $10,000, at the market value of 111@112, was awarded to the daughter of the Deputy Comptroller at 105. (Mr. Warren, late Deputy Comptroller, is the person referred to.) Witness did not know as to the truth of the statements made in the article.

Mr. BRADY objected to questioning Mr. HERRICK, as whatever he might say would have no effect in law, and could only consume time.

Mr. SEDGWICK sustained the examination.

Mr. HERRICK's examination then proceeded—In the *Atlas* of Feb. 15, 1865, appeared an article referring to the Comptroller's office, which the witness read. Of witness's knowledge I knew of no warrant in favor of Mr. Orison Blunt for $50,000. Q.—Was Matthew T. Brennan the "leading spirit" in this $50,000 job? (Question modified.) Ans.—Don't know that the committee decided that $30,000 was sufficient for testimonial; wrote the article in the *Atlas* of Dec., 1864, referring to testimonials; wrote an article in *Atlas* of Aug., 1865, from which were read several rather strong sentences; the amount of judgments referred to was over $6,000, and the cost of suit over $5,000; did state in *Atlas* that one hundred just such judgments would have been presented if Messrs. Herrick and Whiting had kept away from the County Clerk's office; did state in the *Atlas* that Tom Fields would have a similar number of judgments but for like reasons; did not know that the payment of an alleged bogus claim for Mr. Wood was the bargain for Mr. Brennan's nomination by Mozart Hall; did so state at the time, but could not affirm the statement; did not know himself of any bargain having been made with Mr. Brennan in reference to the payment of his bills; witness was politically interested in the removal of Mr. Brennan a year ago, which accounted for his course at that time—the Governor not removing, he was defeated; did not state to any one in New-York that he never made anything out of the friends of reform, but made $10,000 by going over to Mr. Brennan; his opposition to Mr. Brennan ceased when his political feelings permitted; characterized Mr. Brennan as the "Great Dead Rabbit;" after the 30th December did not assail in his paper the Comptroller.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Knew nothing of his own knowledge as to what was stated in the *Atlas*; were made on reports; was prepared for consequences; in the month of December, 1865, Mr. Brennan sent a letter to the Governer; Mr. Brennan was not paid any money, under any circumstances, for settling the bills of the *Atlas*; bills were paid on making reductions, as ordered by Mr. Brennan; used the slang, "Dead Rabbit," because Mr. Brennan resided in the Sixth Ward.

To Mr. Noyes—Prior to Dec. 30, 1865, did not know of doing printing for Comptroller; did Jan. 27, 1866.

Question—Did you on Jan. 27, 1866, print three pages and a half of Corporation matter in the *Atlas*? (Objected to on the ground of this having transpired subsequent to the charges of Mr. Herrick.)

Counsel engaged in brief argument on the merits of the question. Mr. LAWRENCE read the special charge of Mr. HERRICK against Mr. BRENNAN, which did not embrace the above date.

Commissioner SEDGWICK decided that he could only see that the questions and answers were taken down; could not decide on the relevancy; counsel must be guided by their own judgment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Know of no connection Mr. Brennan had with the payment of bills; had no patronage from the Comptroller; the *Atlas* was made an official paper by resolution of Board of Supervisors; ceased to publish when Mr. Brennan refused to pay; recovered pay by *mandamus* and resumed publication.

At the close of Mr. HERRICK's examination, the investigation was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Dismissal of the Charges Against Ex-Street Commissioner Cornell.

At 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. J. R. WHITING, deputed by Gov. FENTON to take testimony in regard to the charges against Street Commissioner CHARLES B. CORNELL, appeared in the Supreme Court-room, General Term, and addressing the very small audience present, said that on the 17th instant he received a commission from Gov. FENTON to take testimony in regard to the charges pending against Street Commissioner CORNELL. He then directed the officer of the Court to call Mr. CORNELL, and that gentleman's name was called, but no one answered.

The representative of Attorney-General MARTINDALE said that since the commission had been issued he had received an official notification that Mr. CORNELL had resigned his office, and therefore the Attorney-General was of opinion that the proceedings would have to be abandoned.

Mr. WHITING said that before the case was disposed of he had a few words to say. He then spoke as follows:

His Excellency, Gov. FENTON, wholly unsolicited by me, did me the honor to appoint me a Commissioner to take the testimony to be offered on the investigation of the charges in the case of the late Street Commissioner. I received this appointment on the 17th day of November; the Attorney-General on the same day gave the Street Commissioner notice that the investigation would proceed this day at 3 o'clock. On the day the notice was served upon the Street Commissioner, he sent his resignation of the office to his Honor the Mayor, who communicated it to a special session of the Board of Aldermen, held at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Board immediately accepted the same, as they say, "for the reasons stated by the Street Commissioner."

The Attorney-General, deeming that the vacation of the office renders it unnecessary to proceed any further in the matter, of course my duties have ended "before they were begun."

If the Board of Aldermen had simply stated that they accepted the resignation, without affirming that such acceptance was caused for the reasons stated by the Street Commissioner, thus giving official sanction to the assertion of this official reflecting upon my character, I should have deemed the reflection unworthy of my notice. I, therefore, take this occasion to say that I have no recollection of the person of the late Street Commissioner, and have not, nor did I ever have any possible animosity toward him. If I have ever seen him, which it is probable I have, it must have been on some casual occasion, and which has escaped my recollection. If I have entertained against him any possible prejudice or bias, I would not have accepted the appointment. I was not in any sense his personal opponent. I do not know to what party precisely the late Street Commissioner belongs. If he means that party which does not love the country and its preservation better than all things else, then I am his political opponent. If he means the great Democratic Party which puts all party prejudices under its feet to sustain the integrity of the Union, then I was not his political opponent. I was not appointed his "judge;" I had no judgments to pronounce—not even an opinion to express upon the question of his guilt or innocence. His case was not to be tried before me. I was to do nothing save to take the testimony; such as might be offered upon the one side or the other, and report the evidence to the Governor.

One would suppose from a hasty reading of his letter that my being the owner of the contract for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, over which streets his department exercises a wide and extensive jurisdiction, that he had some supervision over the contract for cleaning the streets. Over this contract he had no jurisdiction whatever, and nothing with me or I with him.

The charge that I occupied the respective positions of judge, accuser, counsel and interested contractor at one and the same time, is utterly untrue, and not one statement made by the Street Commissioner to prove his assertions has any foundation in fact. I am sorry to be constrained to say that if I had any revengeful spirit to gratify, this inglorious running away from the investigation alone would more than compensate. He says he had no fear, and had no cause to fear, because he knew that a fair investigation would result in his vindication, and then charges Gov. FENTON with "personal and political animosities." As the Governor cannot suffer from any such aspersions as this, or anything contained in the letter of resignation, his vindication is easily found in the sudden flight of the Commissioner.

This closed the proceedings.

A FERRY-BOAT BURNED.

The Williamsburgh Ferry-Boat Idaho Destroyed—All the Passengers Saved—Cause of the Fire Unknown—Loss $64,000.

About 7:10 last evening an immense blaze was seen to rise from behind the extensive sugar refinery of HAVEMEYER & ELDER, on First-street, Williamsburgh. At first it was thought that the refinery was on fire, and the fire companies crowded to the place as rapidly as possible. On arriving there, however, they soon discovered that the flames rose from a burning ferry-boat that was fast drifting down the stream, and seriously imperiling the vessels lying in her track. The flames rose high and burned with extraordinary brilliancy, lighting up the East River everywhere within range of vision. The docks all along the river on the New-York and Williamsburgh sides were soon crowded with spectators. Of course the fire companies, on reaching the docks, were powerless to render assistance, the burning boat being about two hundred yards from shore. As the boat still had on a considerable amount of steam, the spectators every moment expected to see and hear the explosion of the boilers. Some of the South Seventh-st. ferry boats, however, were soon seen to gain cautiously upon her, and one of them, the *Canada*, having on board 13 Engine Company, at last got on a stream of water, which soon considerably diminished the volume of the flames. A hawser was then made fast to her, and she was towed up to Newtown Creek, where she soon burned to the water's edge. Our reporter, on reaching South Seventh-street Ferry, ascertained that the boat which had been burned was the *Idaho*, valued at about $64,000—one of the newest and best constructed of the boats plying between South Seventh and Roosevelt streets. She had just cleared from the slip at South Seventh-street with about 30 passengers and two teams, when a fire which had evidently been smouldering for some time suddenly burst out in the neighborhood of the Centre-house, and spreading with frightful rapidity, created the wildest consternation among the passengers. The ferry-boat *Canada*, which happened to be in the neighborhood, immediately put out to the assistance of the passengers, and they and the teams were taken off. A Mrs. WOODS, of No. 49 Bedford-street, New-York, having a child in her arms, jumped overboard. The engineer, MICHAEL CORMACK, of No. 96 South Fourth-street, and RICHARD STILWELL, the pilot, also jumped overboard and swam to shore. JAMES O'NEIL, seeing Mrs. WOODS and her child in the water, jumped in, and aided by JAMES KELLY, a deck hand, who imitated his example, succeeded in getting mother and child safe to shore. Mr. WOODS, with three of his children, had previously succeeded in getting on board the *Canada* in safety. KELLY and O'NEIL were the last to leave the boat. O'NEIL's hands and head were badly burned. They were finally rescued by a small boat. The fire is thought by some to have originated from a defect in the smoke-pipe. Others, however, seem to think that the fire was caused by the bursting of the gas tank. It is said that none of the boats of the line are insured.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Row in an Oyster Saloon, and a Man Dangerously Wounded—Ante-mortem Examination by Coroner Naumann.

During Sunday afternoon Coroner NAUMANN held an *ante-mortem* examination at No. 83 King-street, in the case of ALEXANDER CULRASS, who was very seriously wounded in the breast by a man named "Bandy" SLAVIN. The following statement was made by the injured man:

I left my residence at 12 o'clock on last Friday night, 23d inst., and went to a public house corner of Hudson and King streets; I met a company of friends there, among them were HENRY CHAMBERS, WALTER COLEMAN and PATRICK BROOKS; we had two drinks at that place, and from there we went into an oyster-saloon in Spring-street, near Hudson; on our way to Spring-street, we met a man whose name is "Bandy" SLAVIN, and he invited our party to have a drink in the oyster saloon; we had a drink, and SLAVIN paid for it; I then went out on the sidewalk, and had stood for about five minutes, when I heard a noise and a scuffle in the saloon; I opened the door of the saloon to see what was going on; I had scarcely entered the door when SLAVIN made the remark: "Let them fight, and at the same time he stabbed me in the left breast with an oyster knife which he held in his right hand; I staggered out on the street, saying that I was cut, and soon after fell on the sidewalk; CHAMBERS and COLEMAN took me to my residence, where I have been under treatment of a physician ever since; I have never had a quarrel with SLAVIN or any of the party before; this all happened about 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning; at the time I was stabbed there were in the oyster saloon WALTER COLEMAN, HENRY CHAMBERS, PAT. BROOKS, the barkeeper, SLAVIN and myself.

On the case being given to the Jury they rendered the following verdict: "That ALEXANDER CULRASS came to his injuries by a stab wound in the left breast at the hands of "Bandy" SLAVIN, on the 24th day of Nov., 1866."

CULRASS is a native of Ireland and 25 years of age. His assailant escaped and has not yet been arrested.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, as JEREMIAH O'CONNOR was proceeding quietly through West Washington-street, he was accosted by TIMOTHY DONOVAN, who demanded his money in regular highwayman style. O'CONNOR denied having any money, with the hope of thus getting rid of his importunate friend. This procedure had a contrary effect, however, for DONOVAN became abusive, and finally struck O'CONNOR a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. While thus having his victim at a disadvantage, DONOVAN took from O'CONNOR his coat and vest, and also $6 75 in cash. At this juncture Officer CONNAUGHTER, of the Third Precinct, came up, pursued DONOVAN, and succeeded in arresting him. When the prisoner and the complainant were brought into Court O'CONNOR's face presented a shocking spectacle, being covered with blood, while his clothing was all torn and dusty. After he had made his complaint against the prisoner, the officer making the arrest testified to that fact, as well as the finding of the stolen clothing and money in the possession of DONOVAN. JOHN SAWYER, of No. 108 Vesey-street, also testified to having witnessed the occurrence; he saw the prisoner stop the complainant, and then knock him down afterward, kicking O'CONNOR while thus prostrate. Mr. SAWYER also saw the robbery effected, and was instrumental in securing the arrest of the accused. The magistrate, on this evidence, committed the prisoner for trial, refusing to take bail. DONOVAN is a native of Ireland and 21 years of age, and being a non-resident of the City, was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses, to secure a conviction.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, as JOHN J. JAGGI, steward of the steamship *City of Paris*, now lying at Pier No. 50 North River, was passing up Greenwich, and when near Houston-street, he was accosted by a tall, powerfully built man, who immediately seized hold of his coat collar with one hand, and then with the other snatched his gold watch and chain, valued at $60, and ran away with them. Mr. JAGGI pursued him, however, and raised such an alarm as to bring to his assistance Officer GRACE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who joined in the chase and soon brought the robber to terms. Upon being taken to the Police Station-house, he gave his name as JAMES [illegible]. Yesterday morning he was conveyed before the Magistrate, who committed him for trial without bail. The complainant in the case was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

THE VINCENT FORGERY CASE.

The case of HENRY VINCENT, the aged forger, of the indorsement of Mr. C. B. HALL, on a draft for $1,794, which he deposited in August last in the New-York County National Bank, and then drew against it fully, (as reported in detail in a recent issue of the TIMES,) came up before Justice DODGE yesterday morning for examination. No new evidence was elicited, however, and the prisoner was committed in default of $3,000 bail. It was stated in Court that VINCENT was only an *alias*, that his right name is HONIWELL, and that he has already served seventeen years in the State Prison.

ALPHA DELTA PHI DINNER.—The resident members of the Alpha Delta Phi Society have completed their arrangements for a reunion and dinner to take place in this City on Thursday evening, Dec. 27. The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Arrangements: Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Hamilton Chapter; Algernon S. Sullivan, Miami Chapter; Chas. E. Milnor, Urban Chapter; John Jay, Columbia Chapter; Elliot Sandford, Amherst Chapter; Geo. Wm. Curtis, Brunonian Chapter; Geo. Osgood Holyoke, Harvard Chapter; A. R. Macdonough, Yale Chapter; Clarence H. Seward, Geneva Chapter; Augustus F. Libby, Bowdoin Chapter; Prof. Samuel St. John, Hudson Chapter; James H. Goodsell, Peninsular Chapter; Walter Gibson, Dartmouth Chapter; Manton Marble, Rochester Chapter; Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Williams Chapter; Russell Sturgis, Jr., Manhattan Chapter; Rev. J. Emory Round, Middletown Chapter; Rev. Mr. Percy Brown, Kenyon Chapter; Joseph Bell, Union Chapter. This fraternity has over three thousand members belonging to twenty-one different Chapters, established at the principal colleges of the country. About four hundred reside in this City and neighborhood. Meetings are to be called in Boston, Washington and Cincinnati to send delegates to the above reunion.

THE DANGERS OF A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.—Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., lectured last evening on the dangers of centralizing power in the Federal Government. He endeavored to show that from the commencement of the war the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have exceeded their constitutional powers; that the functions of the General Government are already too extended and require curtailment instead of extension; that if there is to be any change in the qualifications for voters there should be a distinct issue on that subject before the people; that such qualifications should be applied to all persons regardless of age, color, nationality or sex; that every person should be presumed to be a voter until proven to be unqualified; that it is as illegal to exclude the South from representation in Congress as it was for the South to rebel; that the despotism of the majority is quite as unrepublican as the despotism of an individual tyrant; that the Constitutional Amendment should not be offeerd to the South as an alternative; that if the South is asked to adopt the Amendment as the least of two evils, it should reject both; that the oppression of cities by States and of States by the General Government, are both the consequence of an undue centralization of power.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. OATS—Sales of 30,000 bushels State at 66c., in store. CORN quiet. BARLEY—Sales of State, four-rowed, at $1 15. PASSED FULTONVILLE—20 loads Barley, 13 of Oats, 15 of Corn, 1 of Malt, 24 of Wheat, 8 of Flour, 4 of Rye. SHIPPED BY TOWS—Corn, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley 70,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Malt, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR market is firm and nothing doing. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN in moderate demand; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 05; 6,000 bushels new mixed Ohio at 90c. OATS nominal at 50c. for No. 1, and 45c for No. 2. BARLEY and RYE quiet. MALT in fair demand. BARLEY $1 30. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm at $2 29 in a retail way. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 23c.; Corn, 19c.; Oats, 13c. RECEIPTS BY LAKE—6,856 barrels Flour, 27,772 bushels Wheat, 35,090 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—33,172 bushels Wheat, 37,199 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats. GRAIN in store this morning—178,293 bushels Wheat, 75,101 bushels Corn, 97,793 bushels Oats, 46,926 bushels Barley, 8,800 bushels Rye, 34,000 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The markets are dull and prices weak. In FLOUR buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and sales trifling at Saturday's figures. WHEAT 2c.@3c. better, at $2 12 for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. CORN weaker at 86c. OATS easier at 83c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at 87c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet at 66c. for No. 2 and 45c. for rejected. PROVISIONS more active; sales of Mess Pork at $20 for present delivery, and $13 for January delivery; Lard 12⅜c. for present delivery, and 13c. for January delivery; Green shoulders 5½c. for January delivery, and 6c. for delivery this week; Green Hams 9¾c.; Green Rough Sides 8½c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $3@$5 50 for common to fair butcher grades; receipts 250 head. HOGS in moderate demand at $6@$6 50 for fair to good lots of 250@300 lbs. average; receipts 440 head.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR dull and drooping; sales at $10 50. WHISKY unchanged. HOGS dull and lower; sales at 6c.@6¼c., gross. MESS PORK dull; sales at $20 50@$21. LARD dull at 12¼c.@12½c. Gold, 139⅛.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON active; sales, 5,000 bales. Low Middling, 34c.@35c. Received since Saturday 9,592 bales. Cleared to-day 2,193 bales, of which 1,793 bales were for Boston and Barcelona. Stock on hand, 171,910 bales. PORK quiet. Mess Pork $26@$26 50 for round lots, and $27 for small lots. Bacon Shoulders 13½c.; Ribbed Sides 14c.; Clean Sides 15c.; sales of 15 casks. LARD in little demand; Prime, in tierce, 14c.; in keg, 15½c. Western PRODUCE and PROVISIONS fair at Fall prices. FLOUR weaker for lower grades; sales of 1,000 bbls.; Meal $9; Double Extra $12 25@12 75; Triple Extra $15. CORN active; sales 6,000 sacks; Mixed $1 32½; White Mixed $1 35; White $1 37@$1 40; OATS—Stock light, with an upward tendency; sales of 1,200 sacks at 66c.@68c.; Bran, $1 40. HAY—Interior Saint Denis, $26. STERLING EXCHANGE—148½@150 for A No. 1 to first-class, and 150½@151½ for Bank. France, 3.72½@3.80. New-York Sight Exchange ½c. discount. Gold firmer and closed at 138½@138⅞.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR dull; sales 500 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN—No. 1 held at $1 12. BARLEY inactive. RYE dull; sales of 1,300 bushels Canada at $1 10, free. PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York—Wheat and Peas, 20c.; Corn, 18c.; Barley, 15c.; Rye, 19c.; Oats, 12c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Barley, 14c.; Rye, 17c.; Oats, 10c. LAKE IMPORTS—156,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 78,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—3,089 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Barley, 35,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR—Holders firm; business small; Superfine, $7 75@$8 75; Single Extra, $9@$9 50; Double Extra, $10 50@$12 50; Choice Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT—Very dull, lower; Prime Fall, $2 50; Choice, $2 55@$2 60. CORN unsettled; 94c.@$1 01 for Old; 80c.@89c. for New. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD dull; 14¾c.@15c. choice Keg. WHISKY unsettled. HOGS firmer; $5 75@$6 15 gross.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and without material change: sales of White Michigan at $2 95; Amber, $2 75; No. 1 Spring, $2 18. CORN dull; Saturday's advance has been lost; sales at 84c.@85c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS of the past week were 33,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—32,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON advanced ½c.; sales of 400 bales strict Middlings at 32c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

Cotton firmer, advanced ½c.@1c. Sales 290 bales middling 33c.@33½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON advancing; receipts, 400 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

As one of our most famous Generals rode along the lines at Gettysburg the soldiers burst into a rousing cheer. The General, who was personally unpopular, asked his aid the meaning of this enthusiasm, saying, "They did not cheer me yesterday." The aid replied, "Then you must have made some change in your dress." "Only in my hat," answered the General. "Where did you buy it?" asked the aid. "At KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, New-York," said the General, and immediately added, "That must be it! These soldiers are New-York boys, and they know a handsome hat when they see it."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. E. D. SIMONS, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, No. 1,249 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Limerick	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotland	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 1	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Dec. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Bremen	Dec. 1	New-York	Bremen.
FOR AMERICA.			
Scotia	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Arago	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Nov. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Leo	Nov. 27	Savannah.	
Florida	Nov. 28	Vera Cruz.	
Missouri	Nov. 28	New-Orleans.	
Eagle	Nov. 29	Havana.	
Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	Aspinwall.	
Fah Kee	Dec. 1	Santiago de Cuba.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 4 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark R. W. Griffith, from Matanzas—J. L. Drescher and lady, Thomas Daly and lady, Mrs. Foster and child, John Alvin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises... 10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 39 | Gov. Island. 12 28 | Hell Gate.... 1 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, via Fortress Monroe, D. Carrington; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Taconey, Pierce, Philadelphia; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Magdalena, Ewell, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Blomiden, (Br.,) Corwin, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Edmiston Bros.; Sheffield, (Br.,) Murray, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Edmiston Bros.; Milton, Buckley, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Convoy, (Br.,) Evans, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Isabel Beurmann, Small, Boston, H. H. Lowden; Martha, Henderson, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co.

Schooners S. S. Nelson, Atkins, Cienfuegos, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Samuel Eddy, Letts, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.; Minnie Rippler, Conner, Swan Island, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Nov. 10, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 199 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 11, off Salters, exchanged signals with steamship Bosphorus, bound up channel. 12th, 12 miles W. of Kinsale, with a brig-rigged steamship, supposed the Manhattan, bound up channel. 13th, 112 miles W. of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a steamship, bound E., showing one blue light. 21st, lat. 44 32, lon. 54, met a National Co.'s steamship, bound E., supposed the England. 25th, 168 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met a bark-rigged steamship, bound E.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Miami, Clark, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

Bark R. W. Griffith, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy N. W. winds for the last 3 ds.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Miragoane Nov. 1, with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Asphodel, (of Boston,) Norton, Ship Island 28 ds., with lumber to master. Had heavy weather; split sails and sprung a leak.

Bark Suomi, (Russ.,) Nordberg, Cadiz 56 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Walter Hawes, Pierce, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Venus, Hersey, Hudson, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Banks, Banks, Greenport.

Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Jacksonville.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25—Arr. steamers Equator, from New-York; Nightingale, do.; bark Lemuel, Messina.

26th—Arr. steamers Glaucus, Ashland and Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Also arr. schr. Geo. T. Thorn, Savannah. Below—Ship Maria, from Rio Janeiro.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25—Arr. from New-York, steamship Granada, brig Potomac, brig Maria Wheeler, schr. Mattie E. Taber; arr. from Matanzas, schr. T. J. Frazier.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26—Arr. Br. schr. Tweed, Nassau; steamer Emily Souder, ship Nunnavan Dunio, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25—Arr. brig Thos. Walter, from St. Martin's Oct. 26. Passengers—Capt. Rudolph and an apprentice, J. Collins, of the brig Nassau, before reported lost. The brig Matilda, hence, was at St. Martin's, dismasted. Left at St. Martin's, brig E. McCloud, for Boston to sail in 2 ds. On the 17th inst., lat. —, lon. 71 30, boarded the schr. M. J. McMillan, from New-York for Jacmel, and supplied her with provisions, &c. She reported that during a gale on the 15th inst., she was thrown on her beam ends for 4 hours, with 4 feet of water in her hold, but righted with 2 feet of water. She had lost her bowsprit, jibboom, three jibsails, and had fore and mainsails split. She was steering for Bermuda.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25—Arr. from New-York, steamship Flambeau, ship Charlotte, schrs. Benj. Brown, John Crocker, bark Mary E. Dyer; arr. from Boston, pilot-boat Young America.

26th—Arr. steamer James G. Green, brig E. H. Kennedy, schr. Transit, New-York; brig Georgia, Baltimore; brig Blackfish, schr. Ira Bliss, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Jonas Sparks—schr., of and for Baltimore, from Fortune Island, Nov. 8, in Crooked Island Passage.

Minnie—bark, of and for St. John, N. B., from Matanzas, Nov. 20, off Hatteras.

Miscellaneous.

The Hanoverian bark Grafin Knyphausen, Pabst, is consigned to Aymar & Co., and not to Wm. Aymar & Co., as before reported.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Nov. 1, brigs Elsie and Candace, for Baltimore.

"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
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CURES
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Send for circulars.
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NOVELTIES OF THE RAREST DESCRIPTION IN RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, BONNET FRAMES, HATS, &c.
VELVET RIBBONS
J. BLUXOME,
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BEST SCOTCH HOLLANDS.
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GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 661, Nov. 26, 1866.
26, 20, 56, 37, 29, 41, 28, 51, 7, 59, 2, 76, 46.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 662, Nov. 26, 1866.
20, 53, 71, 12, 46, 24, 40, 34, 7, 55, 28, 8.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 561, Nov. 26, 1866.
58, 7, 5, 9, 77, 17, 33, 22, 35, 69, 8, 63, 44.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 562, Nov. 26, 1866.
49, 33, 20, 19, 41, 16, 24, 70, 67, 14, 40, 11.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.